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ABSTRACT

Designed to help Indian secondary school students plan for achieving a college education, the guide provides detailed information related to each of eight topics: Choosing a College, Admission Procedures, Financial Aid, Miscellaneous Forms, Senior Year Time Table, College Here I Come, College Here I Am, and Staying in College. Examples of specific information are: Questions When Choosing a College, College Selection Worksheet, A.C.T. Registration and Admission Application, Financial Aid Programs, and How Aid is Determined. Several specific suggestions and recommendations are directed toward helping students stay in college (how to use a college library, how to budget time, how to take notes, etc.). Included are names of organizations and the type of help they can provide, names of universities where students may apply for admission, samples of forms and schedules that may be helpful to students, and a glossary of terms. (EJ)

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THE PUEBLO WAY —
FROM HIGH SCHOOL TO COLLEGE

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DEDICATED TO

NATIVE AMERICAN YOUTH OF YESTERDAY,

HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS TODAY,

COLLEGE STUDENTS NEXT YEAR,

COLLEGE GRADUATES FOUR YEARS FROM NOW,

NATIVE AMERICAN LEADERS OF THE FUTURE.

COLLEGE BOUND NATIVE AMERICANS:

I REALIZE THAT TO MANY TRADITIONAL NATIVE AMERICANS IT IS UNWISE TO THINK AND PLAN ABOUT THE FUTURE, BUT IT WILL BE DIFFICULT FOR YOU TO ENTER AND SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE COLLEGE WITHOUT PLANNING IN ADVANCE. YOUR PLANNING SHOULD START IN JUNIOR HIGH AND CONTINUE THROUGH YOUR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION.

REMEMBER THAT COLLEGE IS A "WHITEMAN INSTITUTION", BUT ALSO REMEMBER THAT YOU CAN REMAIN A PROUD AMERICAN INDIAN AND STILL SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE COLLEGE.

START YOUR COLLEGE PLANNING BY TAKING TWO YEARS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE AND FOUR YEARS OF ENGLISH, MATHEMATICS, AND SCIENCE WHILE IN HIGH SCHOOL. THIS WILL GIVE YOU THE BACKGROUND TO COMPETE WITH NON-INDIAN ON A COLLEGE LEVEL. EVEN IF YOU LATER DECIDE NOT TO ATTEND COLLEGE, THESE COURSES WILL NOT HURT YOU, BUT IF YOU DO DECIDE UPON COLLEGE YOU WILL BE PREPARED.

AS YOU CONTINUE THROUGH HIGH SCHOOL, THINK ABOUT WHICH COLLEGE YOU WILL ATTEND AND YOUR COLLEGE MAJOR. YOUR NEEDS ARE IMPORTANT, BUT WHAT ABOUT THE NEEDS OF YOUR PEOPLE IF YOU PLAN TO RETURN HOME TO WORK AFTER COLLEGE?

SEEK THE ADVICE OF FRIENDS AND RELATIVES AS WELL AS SCHOOL PERSONNEL. YOUR HIGH SCHOOL COUNSELOR SHOULD BE WILLING TO ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS AND FURNISH ADVICE ABOUT YOUR COLLEGE PLAN. IT IS VERY IMPORTANT THAT YOU INFORM YOUR COUNSELOR OF YOUR PLANS. DON'T WAIT FOR YOUR COUNSELOR TO APPROACH YOU. IF IT ISN'T YOUR COUNSELOR, YOU MUST FIND SOMEONE AT SCHOOL THAT YOU CAN TALK TO ABOUT YOUR PLANS.

YOUR SENIOR YEAR IN HIGH SCHOOL IS MOST CRUCIAL, AS YOU WILL BE FILLING OUT MANY FORMS, APPLICATIONS AND TAKING TESTS. DON'T GET DISCOURAGED AS EVERYONE MUST GO THROUGH THIS PROCESS TO GET TO COLLEGE.

YOU MUST BELIEVE IN YOURSELF AND HAVE CONFIDENCE IN YOUR ABILITIES. IF A COLLEGE EDUCATION IS IMPORTANT TO YOU, THEN YOU MUST BE WILLING TO DO EVERYTHING NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL.

WHEN THE GOING GETS TOUGH REMEMBER WHO YOU ARE: A PROUD FIRST AMERICAN.

SINCERELY,

John Noon

JOHN NOON

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I

CHOOSING A COLLEGE

As you begin to read this booklet I hope that it is no later than September of your senior year in high school.

Your first big decision will be to decide which college you will attend next fall. If you haven't already made a choice. Which college is best for you - it's up to you to choose. Parents, teachers, friends, and counselors can help, but this is your big decision---to pick the college that is right for you.

There are a number of things to think about in choosing a college. With this in mind, ask yourself:

Will you need financial help to attend college? If so, you may want to go to a college in your home community. Living at home saves most of the room and board* expense, a saving that is only partly offset by commuting costs.

You may want to consider a Junior College* or Community College. Tuition fees are generally lower, and you can transfer to a four-year college as a Junior.

It may be necessary that you attend a Public College* in your home state. Tuition and service fees are usually moderate for residents. (Public colleges are more expensive for out of state residents since they pay no taxes to support the schools). I strongly urge you to consider attending a public, state supported college in the state of your residence. (See appendix, page IX, for a college costs listing).

It should be mentioned that Navajo Community College, Fort Lewis College, and Brigham Young University have a non-resident tuition waiver policy*. Certain other colleges have special programs for Native Americans which waive either total or non-resident tuition. The resident tuition fee is approximately $500 per year at New Mexico State and Arizona State with an additional $1,000 charged to non-residents for a total tuition fee of $1,500. As a non-resident where will you get the additional $4,000 in tuition fees to complete your college education? If every Pueblo student would attend an in-state college* or one that offered special financial considerations, then there would be more scholarship money available to help more students. The basic problem is money---there just isn't enough to go around.

The amount of A.I.P.C., Laguna, and Zuni Scholarship funds are not increasing as fast as the number of college bound students. This plus the fact that more students are graduating from college, thus using the money longer is causing the money problem. Again, I encourage you to think very seriously about attending an in-state college.

* See Appendix, Terms/Definitions

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN A SPECIAL FIELD (COLLEGE MAJOR) IN WHICH CERTAIN COLLEGES ARE PARTICULARLY OUTSTANDING? FEW FIELDS OF STUDY ARE AVAILABLE IN ONLY ONE PLACE, OR ONLY ONE REGION (SOUTHWEST) OF THE COUNTRY, OR ONLY IN LARGE COLLEGES. YOU CAN PROBABLY PURSUE YOUR SPECIAL INTEREST IN ANY ONE OF SEVERAL COLLEGES. IT WOULD BE WISE TO CHECK COLLEGE CATALOGS EARLY TO MAKE SURE THAT THE COLLEGE OF YOUR CHOICE OFFERS YOUR MAJOR.

SHOULD YOU GO TO A SMALL OR LARGE COLLEGE? IN FAVOR OF A SMALL SCHOOL ARE IT'S INTIMATE FRIENDSHIPS, THE TENDENCY FOR STUDENTS FACULTY, AND ADMINISTRATION TO BE BETTER ACQUAINTED WITH EACH OTHER, THE ABSENCE OF DISTRACTIONS AND CONFUSION, AND THE FACT THAT EACH STUDENT CAN GET MORE INVOLVED IN EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES. YOU MAY PREFER A LARGE COLLEGE IF YOU LIKE TO MEET ALL KINDS OF PEOPLE WITH DIFFERENT INTERESTS AND VIEWPOINTS, AND IF YOU WANT A WIDE ASSORTMENT OF COURSES TAUGHT BY A WIDE VARIETY OF PROFESSORS. SINCE MANY OF YOU ARE COMING FROM SMALLER HIGH SCHOOLS, YOU MIGHT THINK ABOUT ATTENDING A SMALLER COLLEGE.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN ATTENDING A COLLEGE WITH OTHER NATIVE AMERICANS OR PUEBLO STUDENTS? THE MAJORITY OF PUEBLO STUDENTS ATTEND COLLEGE IN ONE OF THE "FOUR CORNER" STATES (UTAH, COLORADO, ARIZONA, OR NEW MEXICO). AS A GENERAL RULE MOST OTHER NATIVE AMERICANS ATTEND COLLEGES IN THEIR RESIDENT STATES. TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF RESIDENT TUITION FEES. IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO ATTEND A COLLEGE THAT IS FURTHER AWAY FROM HOME; THAT HAS A LARGE NATIVE AMERICAN POPULATION, CONTACT THE FOLLOWING COLLEGE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

DIRECTOR OF ADMISSIONS
BACONE INDIAN JUNIOR COLLEGE
MUSKOGEE, OKLAHOMA 74401

DO YOU WANT TO GO TO SCHOOL IN A BIG CITY OR A SMALL COMMUNITY? BIG CITIES OFFER MORE THINGS TO DO, BUT YOU WILL NOT NECESSARILY WANT MORE TO DO THAN YOU FIND ON YOUR CAMPUS AND IN A SMALL COMMUNITY. CONSIDER EASE IN GETTING AROUND——ON FOOT?——A POSSIBLE ADVANTAGE OF A SMALL COMMUNITY. CONSIDER WHAT A BEAUTIFUL SETTING AND CONGENIAL STUDENT BODY MEAN TO YOU COMPARED WITH CULTURAL ADVANTAGES ACCOMPANIED BY THE PROBLEMS OF BIG CITIES.

SINCE MOST OF YOU COME FROM RURAL AREAS OR SMALL COMMUNITIES, SELECTING A COLLEGE IN SMALLER COMMUNITIES WOULD REQUIRE LESS ADJUSTMENT TO CITY LIFE.

SHOULD YOU PICK A COLLEGE BECAUSE OF YOUR RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION? RELIGIOUS COLLEGES ARE PRIVATE, THUS THEIR COSTS ARE HIGHER. JUST HOW IMPORTANT IS RELIGION TO YOU? ANSWERING THIS QUESTION MAY HELP YOU IN YOUR SELECTION OF A COLLEGE. ALTHOUGH THE COST IS HIGHER, MOST RELIGIOUS COLLEGES OFFER TUITION WAIVERS, GRANTS, AND SCHOLARSHIPS TO NATIVE AMERICANS. YOU WILL FIND THIS INFORMATION IN A COLLEGE CATALOG.

QUESTIONS WHEN CHOOSING A COLLEGE

How good is my high school record?

Am I capable of doing college work?

How much money can I afford for a college education?

Shall I live at home or go to an out of town college?

How will my choice affect my family?

What is my parent's choice?

Shall I go to a public supported college?

Shall I go to a large or small college?

What college will meet my vocational plans?

Shall I attend a liberal arts college?

What part of the country do I want to be in?

Am I prepared for College Extrance Exams?

Do I expect to attend four years?

Am I looking for a status name?

Into what type student body would I fit?

Will I be able to visit colleges?

Will I agree with the administrative rules of the college?

Will class size be important to me?

Do I seek a college where the well known professors teach rather than spend a great deal of time on research?

Am I realistic regarding my own qualifications?

COLLEGE SELECTION WORKSHEET

(PLEASE LIMIT YOURSELF TO ONE ITEM WHENEVER POSSIBLE)

1. TYPE OF INSTITUTION (I PREFER AN INSTITUTION CLASSIFIED AS:)

____ COMMUNITY COLLEGE
____ FOUR YEAR COLLEGE
____ 4-YEAR UNIVERSITY
____ INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL INSTITUTE
____ SPECIALIZED SCHOOL
____ NO PREFERENCE

2. CONTROL OF COLLEGE

____ PUBLIC
____ PRIVATE
____ NO PREFERENCE

3. LOCATION

____ NEW MEXICO
____ NEW ENGLAND
____ MIDDLE ATLANTIC
____ SOUTH
____ MIDWEST
____ MOUNTAIN
____ PACIFIC COAST
____ OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES
____ NO PREFERENCE

4. SIZE

____ UNDER 1000 ENROLLMENT
____ 1000-- 2000
____ 2000 - 5000
____ 5000 - 10,000
____ OVER 10,000
____ NO PREFERENCE

5. EVIRONMENT

____ URBAN
____ SUBURBAN
____ RURAL
____ NO PREFERENCE

6. STUDENT BODY

____ MEN ONLY
____ WOMEN ONLY
____ COEDUCATIONAL
____ NO PREFERENCE

7. RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE

____ CHURCH RELATED, IF SO WHICH CHURCH? ________________________
____ NON-CHURCH RELATED
____ NO PREFERENCE

8. COST
____UNDER $1000
____$1000 - $2000
____$2000 - $3000
____NO PREFERENCE

9. FINANCIAL PLANS
____NO AID REQUIRED
____PARTIAL AID REQUIRED
____COMPLETE OR NEARLY COMPLETE AID REQUIRED

10. TYPE OF AID REQUIRED (IF ANY)
____EMPLYMENT
____SCHOLARSHIP OR GRANT
____LOAN
____COMBINATION OF ABOVE

11, HOUSING
____CAMPUS DORMITORY
____AT HOME
____OFF CAMPUS

12. DEGREE OF COLLEGE SELECTIVITY
____NON-SELECTIVE OR MINIMAL
____MODERATELY SLECTIVE
____HIGHLY SELECTIVE

13. BASIS OF COLLEGE CHOICE
____PRIMARILY MINE
____MINE AND PARENTS
____CONTRARY TO MY PREFERENCE
____CONTRARY TO MY PARENTS CHOICE

14. DEGREE OF INTEREST IN ATTENDING COLLEGE
____LOW
____MODERATE
____HIGH

15. PROBABLE COLLEG MAJOR
____LIBERAL ARTS
____SPECIALIZED (________________________________)
____PRE-PROFESSIONAL (________________________________)
____UNDECIDED

16. OTHER CRITERIEA (SPORTS, ROTC, SOCIAL, WORK-STUDY, ETC.)
____
____

CURRENT COLLEGE PREFERENCES:
1. ____
2. ____
3. ____
4. ____

YOU ARE STILL NOT SURE ABOUT WHICH COLLEGE? SELECT A SMALL, STATE SUPPORTED COLLEGE THAT OFFERS YOUR MAJOR, WHICH IS LOCATED IN THE STATE OF YOUR RESIDENCE.

II

COLLEGE ADMISSION PROCEDURES

GETTING ADMITTED TO COLLEGE IS NOT THE DIFFICULT TASK THAT MOST PEOPLE THINK. THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE IF YOU APPLY TO AN IN-STATE, PUBLIC COLLEGE. MOST IN-STATE, PUBLIC COLLEGES WILL ADMIT ANYONE FROM AN ACCREDITED HIGH SCHOOL WITH A 2.0 G.P.A.*

MOST COLLEGES LIST MINIMAL ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS IN THEIR BULLETINS AND CATALOGS. BY CHECKING THESE CATALOGS YOU CAN DETERMINE YOUR CHANCES OF GETTING ACCEPTED TO A PARTICULAR COLLEGE.

STEP ONE IN THE ADMISSION PROCESS IS REGISTERING FOR AND TAKING THE AMERICAN COLLEGE TEST (A.C.T.). THERE IS A SECOND TEST, SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST, WHICH IS REQUIRED BY SOME COLLEGES, BUT SINCE THE A.C.T. IS EITHER REQUIRED OR ACCEPTED BY MOST COLLEGES IN THE SOUTHWEST, I WILL LIMIT MY DISCUSSION TO THE A.C.T.

BEFORE GOING ANY FURTHER, YOU SHOULD CHECK TO DETERMINE THE TEST THAT YOU WILL BE REQUIRED TO TAKE. THIS INFORMATION CAN BE FOUND IN ANY COLLEGE CATALOG.

SINCE MOST OF YOU WILL BE TAKING THE A.C.T. YOU SHOULD REGISTER FOR THIS TEST IN SEPTEMBER AND IF POSSIBLE, TAKE THE TEST IN OCTOBER, WHICH IS THE FIRST TESTING DATE OF YOUR SENIOR YEAR.

(1) PURPOSE OF A.C.T. THE AMERICAN COLLEGE TESTING PROGRAM (A.C.T.) IS DESIGNED TO MEASURE THE ABILITY OF COLLEGE BOUND STUDENTS TO PERFORM THE INTELLECTUAL REQUIREMENTS OF COLLEGE. IT DOESN'T WORK THIS WAY WITH NATIVE AMERICANS.

THE TEST IS DESIGNED TO MEASURE THE ACADEMIC ABILITY OF MIDDLECLASS, ENGLISH SPEAKING ANGLOS WHO LIVE IN SUBURBS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES. THE TEST ACTUALLY DISCRIMINATES AGAINST NATIVE AMERICANS, ESPECIALLY THOSE WHO SPEAK ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE. THE RESULTS OF THE DISCRIMINATION ARE: YOUR TEST RESULTS WILL USUALLY BE LOWER THAN YOUR TRUE ACADEMIC ABILITY. WILL THIS DISCRIMINATION HURT YOU? YES, IN APPLYING FOR SCHOLARSHIPS (OTHER THAN A.I.C.P., LAGUNA, AND ZUNI). NO, IN APPLYING FOR ADMISSION TO A COLLEGE AS MOST COLLEGES DO NOT USE A.C.T. SCORES FOR ADMISSION PURPOSES. YOUR A.C.T. SCORES ARE USUALLY USED BY THE COLLEGE AS A BASIS FOR ASSIGNMENT TO CLASSES (ENGLISH) OR FOR COUNSELING PURPOSES. MOST COLLEGES DO NOT USE A.C.T. SCORES TO INFLUENCE ADMISSION DECISIONS.

(2) REGISTRATION. THE REGISTRATION DATE FOR THE A.C.T. EXAMINATION IS GENERALLY FROM SIX TO EIGHT WEEKS BEFORE THE TEST DATE. REGISTER EARLY. YOU CAN OBTAIN THE REGISTRATION AND TEST DATES, A LIST OF THE TESTING SITES, AS WELL AS AN APPLICATION AND HELP IN FILLING IT OUT FROM YOUR HIGH SCHOOL COUNSELOR OR BY WRITING TO:

AMERICAN COLLEGE TESTING PROGRAM
P. O. BOX 414
IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240

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* SEE APPENDIX, TERMS/DEFINITIONS

REGISTERING FOR THE A.C.T. IS A 30 MINUTE PROCESS. PLEASE TAKE YOUR TIME AND ANSWER EACH QUESTION CAREFULLY IN THE STUDENT PROFILE SECTION, AS THIS INFORMATION WILL BE SENT TO COLLEGES AND SCHOLARSHIP AGENCIES ALONG WITH YOUR TEST SCORES.

IN THE STUDENT PROFILE SECTION YOU ARE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO TELL ABOUT YOUR ASPIRATIONS, GOALS, BACKGROUND, ANTICIPATED PERSONAL NEEDS (SUCH AS HOUSING, FINANCIAL AID, AND PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT), AND NON-CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES.

(3) WHEN YOU TAKE THE EXAM. THE EXAMINATION IS GIVEN A NUMBER OF TIMES DURING THE YEAR. IT IS ALWAYS ADMINISTERED ON A SATURDAY MORNING. DESIGNATED TESTING CENTERS ARE LOCATED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, USUALLY AT A COLLEGE OR HIGH SCHOOL NEAR YOUR HOME OR SCHOOL.

IF POSSIBLE, YOU SHOULD TAKE THE TEST AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE IN YOUR FINAL YEAR (OCTOBER). LITTLE OR NOTHING WILL BE GAINED BY TAKING THE TEST TOWARD THE END OF YOUR SCHOOL YEAR SINCE THE TEST IS HARDER AT THAT TIME, AND YOU WOULD HAVE TO GET MORE QUESTIONS RIGHT TO GET THE SAME SCORES AS THOSE WHO TOOK THE TEST EARLIER. TAKE THE TEST AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE TO GET IT OVER WITH, FINISHED, BEHIND YOU AND THAT WILL BE ONE LESS THING FOR YOU TO WORRY ABOUT. IN ADDITION, BY TAKING THE TEST EARLY, COLLEGES AND SCHOLARSHIP AGENCIES WILL RECEIVE YOUR SCORES FIRST.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT TESTING CENTERS IN SMALL COMMUNITIES DO NOT GIVE THE EXAMINATION ON ALL THE REGULAR TEST DATES. MAKE SURE THAT THE TESTING CENTER NEAR YOU IS OPEN ON THE DATE FOR WHICH YOU PLAN TO TAKE THE TEST. YOUR A.C.T. REGISTRATION PACKET CONTAINS A BOOKLET, "TAKING THE A.C.T. ASSESSMENT", WHICH WILL GIVE YOU THIS INFORMATION.

(4) ABOUT THE TEST. THE A.C.T. BATTERY CONSISTS OF FOUR TESTS THAT ESTIMATE YOUR ABILITY IN ENGLISH, MATHEMATICS, SOCIAL STUDIES, AND NATURAL SCIENCES. THE AVERAGE TIME NEEDED TO TAKE EACH OF THE TESTS IS 40 MINUTES.

THE A.C.T. ENGLISH USAGE IS COMPOSED OF PROSE PASSAGES WITH CERTAIN SECTIONS UNDERLINED. FOR EACH UNDERLINED PART, SEVERAL ALTERNATIVES (ANSWERS) ARE GIVEN, AND YOU MUST DECIDE WHICH ONE IS CORRECT. THE TEST IS DESIGNED TO MEASURE YOUR ABILITY TO WRITE CORRECTLY AND EFFECTIVELY, AND INCLUDES EXAMPLES IN PUNCTUATION, CAPITALIZATION, USAGE, PHRASEOLOGY, STYLE, AND ORGANIZATION.

THE A.C.T. MATHEMATICS USAGE TEST IS A TEST OF MATHEMATICAL REASONING ABILITY, THAT INCLUDES PRACTICAL QUANTITATIVE PROBLEMS, AS WELL AS MATHEMATICAL TECHNIQUES COVERED IN HIGH SCHOOL COURSES. ADVANCED ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA, AND GEOMETRY ARE THE PRINCIPAL AREAS TESTED.

THE A.C.T. SOCIAL STUDIES READING TEST IS COMPOSED MAINLY OF READING PASSAGES AND QUESTIONS ON THEM THAT ARE DESIGNED TO MEASURE EVALUATIVE REASONING AND PROBLEM-SOLVING SKILLS REQUIRED IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES. ALSO INCLUDED ARE QUESTIONS ON GENERAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION OBTAINED IN HIGH SCHOOL SOCIAL STUDIES COURSES.

THE A.C.T. NATURAL SCIENCE READING TEST CONSISTS OF READING PASSAGES ON NATURAL SCIENCE TOPICS AND INDIVIDUAL ITEMS ON GENERAL BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE. PASSAGES AND ITEMS ARE SAMPLED FROM THE AREAS OF BIOLOGY, CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS, GEOLOGY, AND ASTRONOMY, WITH THE EMPHASIS ON BIOLOGY.

ALL OF THE QUESTIONS ARE MULTIPLE CHOICE. * THEY REQUIRE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE BEST POSSIBLE ANSWER OUT OF SEVERAL THAT ARE PRESENTED TO YOU. YOU CAN UNDERSTAND FROM THIS THAT YOU WILL NOT BE ASKED TO DO A LOT OF WRITING. YOU WILL HAVE TO READ, TO THINK, TO DECIDE, AND TO MARK DOWN THE LETTER CORRESPONSING TO THE BEST AND MOST SENSIBLE CHOICE IN EACH CASE.

AS YOU CAN SEE, THESE TESTS ARE NOT AT ALL LIKE ORDINARY SCHOOL TESTS. FOR THIS REASON I STRONGLY URGE EACH OF YOU TO PURCHASE THE FOLLOWING BOOK WHICH HAS BEEN A GREAT HELP TO ME IN WRITING THIS BOOKLET:

AMERICAN COLLEGE TESTING PROGRAM EXAMS
DAVID R. TURNER, M.S. ED.
ARCO PUBLISHING COMPANY
219 PARK AVENUE SOUTH
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10003
$5.00 (PRICE)

EACH OF YOU SHOULD ENCOURAGE YOUR SCHOOL TO PURCHASE A NUMBER OF COPIES FOR YOUR SCHOOL LIBRARY. THE BOOK GIVES MANY HELPFUL HINTS AND SAMPLE QUESTIONS ABOUT THE A.C.T.

(5) TAKING THE A.C.T. AFTER SENDING IN YOUR REGISTRATION FORM AND A FEE, YOU WILL RECEIVE A SMALLER FORM IN THE MAIL. IT IS IMPORTANT TO COMPLETE THIS FORM AND TAKE IT WITH YOU ON THE MORNING OF YOUR TEST. THIS IS YOUR "TICKET" TO GET INTO THE TESTING SITE. YOU SHOULD ALSO TAKE WITH YOU TWO SOFT LEAD PENCILS (NO. 1 OR 2), AND PROPER INDENTIFICATION (DRIVER'S LICENSE).

FOLLOWING ARE SOME SUGGESTIONS ABOUT TAKING THE TEST: (1) BE CONFIDENT, JUST DO THE BEST THAT YOU CAN, (2) KNOW IN ADVANCE THAT YOU WILL GET SOME QUESTIONS RIGHT; SOME WRONG; AND LEAVE SOME BLANK, (3) DON'T SPEND TOO MUCH TIME ON ANY ONE QUESTION, (4) DON'T BE AFRAID TO LEAVE A QUESTION BLANK, (5) DON'T BE AFRAID TO GUESS AT AN ANSWER, (6) GO TO BED EARLY THE NIGHT BEFORE THE TEST, (7) ARRIVE ON TIME, BE READY, (8) READ ALL DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY, (9) THINK! AVOID HURRIED ANSWERS, GUESS INTELLIGENTLY, (10) REPHRASE DIFFICULT QUESTIONS FOR YOURSELF.

I AM NOT TRYING TO SCARE YOU, BUT IN CONCLUSION I WOULD LIKE TO ADD THAT THE TEST IS A BRAIN DRAIN. THE SMARTEST HIGH SCHOOL SENIOR IN THE UNITED STATES WILL MISS SOME OF THE QUESTIONS. SINCE MOST OF US ARE AVERAGE, WE (YOU) WILL MISS SOME QUESTIONS AND LEAVE SOME BLANK, DON'T WORRY ABOUT IT, JUST DO THE BEST THAT YOU CAN.

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* SEE APPENDIX, TERMS/DEFINITIONS

(6) After the Test. Not more than four weeks after the test, your scores will be mailed to the colleges and scholarship agencies that you indicated on your registration form. Subsequently two additional sets will be mailed to your high school. One set will be given to you and the other will be attached to your school records. An interpretive booklet will also be sent with your scores to help you understand them.

Now that you have registered for and taken the A.C.T., you have completed the first college admission procedure.

Your next and final college admission procedure is to complete and send in your college admission application along with a three year (6 semester) high school transcript. Your counselor will either furnish you with a transcript or send it to the college for you. You should do this last procedure sometime during December. Remember, most colleges require an admission fee that must be sent with your application. You may save a $10 Admission Fee by sending your application to the following agency:

Eight Northern Indian Pueblo Council
Education Talent Search Project
Rt. 1 Pojoaque Pueblo Plaza
Santa Fe, N.M. 87501

The Talent Search Project will forward your application to the college requesting a Fee Waiver. Most colleges will honor the Fee Waiver request.

Your counselor should supply you with an application and any help that you might need in filling it out.

Remember that a final transcript must be sent to the college after your graduation.

> "When you begin a great work you can't expect to finish it all at once; therefore, do you and your brothers press on, and let nothing discourage you..."
>
> Teedyuscung
> Deleware

III

FINANCIAL AID

WHAT IS FINANCIAL AID? FINANCIAL AID IS A TERM THAT YOU WILL HEAR THROUGHOUT YOUR COLLEGE YEARS, SO IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU UNDERSTAND WHAT IT MEANS. FINANCIAL AID IS A TERM USED TO DESCRIBE SOURCES OF MONEY WHICH MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR YOU TO PAY FOR YOUR COLLEGE EXPENSES. COLLEGES WILL COMBINE THE DIFFERENT FORMS OF AID LISTED BELOW AND OFFER YOU A "FINANCIAL AID PACKET".

FINANCIAL AID CONSISTS OF SCHOLARSHIPS, GRANTS, LOANS, AND EMPLOYMENT WHICH SINGULARLY OR IN COMBINATION MAY BE AWARDED TO YOU. IN SELECTING YOU AS A FINANCIAL AID RECIPIENT, SPECIAL CONSIDERATION WILL BE GIVEN TO YOUR ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT, CHARACTER AND PROMISE. HOWEVER, IN COOPERATION WITH CERTAIN GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS SUCH AS SUPPLEMENTARY EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GRANTS (S.E.O.G.), BASIC EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GRANTS (B.E.O.G.), AND STATE STUDENT INCENTIVE GRANTS (S.S.I.G.), SPECIAL CONSIDERATION WILL BE GIVEN IF YOU SHOW NEED.

GENERALLY, THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL AID EXTENDED TO YOU BY A COMBINATION OF SOURCES (FINANCIAL AID PACKAGE), INCLUDING AID FROM THE COLLEGE, WILL BE BASED UPON YOUR NEED. HOWEVER, SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRANTS MAY ALSO BE AWARDED FOR ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT.

APPLICANTS WITH GOOD HIGH SCHOOL GRADES FROM LOW-INCOME FAMILIES WILL QUALIFY AND RECEIVE TOP CONSIDERATION.

SINCE THE AVERAGE PUEBLO FAMILY IS LARGER THAN NON-INDIAN FAMILIES, AND THE AVERAGE PUEBLO FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN THE INCOME OF NON-INDIAN FAMILIES, MOST PUEBLO APPLICANTS WILL QUALIFY FOR THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT WHEN BEING CONSIDERED FOR FEDERAL GRANTS BECAUSE THESE APPLICANTS SHOW A HIGH NEED. IF THESE SAME PUEBLO APPLICANTS HAVE GOOD HIGH SCHOOL GRADES, THEY WILL RECEIVE TOP CONSIDERATION FOR SCHOLARSHIPS AS WELL.

BOTH ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT (GOOD HIGH SCHOOL GRADES) AND HIGH NEED (LARGE, LOW-INCOME FAMILY APPLICANTS) ARE IMPORTANT WHEN BEING CONSIDERED FOR SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRANTS; BUT ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IS MORE IMPORTANT TO BE CONSIDERED FOR A SCHOLARSHIP AND HIGH NEED IS MORE IMPORTANT TO BE CONSIDERED FOR A FEDERAL GRANT.

HOW FINANCIAL NEED IS DETERMINED. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT REQUIRES EACH POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTION (COLLEGE) PARTICIPATING IN FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS TO UTILIZE A UNIFORM AND SYSTEMATIC EVALUATION OF THE FINANCIAL NEED OF ALL APPLICANTS.

PROGRAMS REQUIRING A NEEDS ANALYSIS* ARE: NATIONAL DIRECT STUDENT LOAN (N.D.S.L.), SUPPLEMENTARY EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GRANT (S.E.O.G.), COLLEGE WORK STUDY (C/W.S.), FEDERALLY INSURED STUDENT LOAN (F.I.S.L.), STATE STUDENT INCENTIVE GRANT (S.S.I.G.), AND SOME SCHOLARSHIPS AS INDICATED BY THE RESPECTIVE COLLEGE (EACH TYPE OF FINANCIAL AID WILL BE DISCUSSED IN DETAIL LATER IN THIS BOOKLET).

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* SEE APPENDIX, TERMS/DEFINITIONS

The purpose for this evaluation is to establish an amount of Assistance (need) required by you, the applicant, which will enable you to attend college. This need is the difference between what you and your family can provide (family contribution) and the cost of attending college for one year.

Those factors affecting the family contribution are: (1) Annual Adjusted Gross Income as determined by your parent's Federal Income Tax Return, (2) family size as indicated by the tax exemptions claimed on your parent's Federal Income tax Return. It is very important to note here that federal tax exemptions can include anyone that is dependent upon your parents for at least one half of their support. This could include non-relatives who do not live with the family, and it especially includes relatives who live with the family. (3) The number of your brothers and sisters who will also be attending college is important, as the larger the number, the more expense it will be for your family.

Those related college expenses are: (1) tuition and fees, (2) books and supplies, (3) room and board (meals), (4) transportation, and (5) personal expenses. Each college lists the expenses in the catalog.

Most colleges utilize the services of two National Needs Analysis Agencies to assist in determining your needs. These are the American College Testing Program (A.C.T.) needs analysis called the Family Financial Statement (F.F.S.), and the College Scholarship Service (C.S.S.) needs analysis called the Financial Aid Form (F.A.F.). Complete details about how to fill out the Family Financial Statement (F.F.S.) and the Financial Aid Form (F.A.F.) will appear later in this booklet.

You may obtain the Needs Analysis Form (F.F.S. or F.A.F.) from your high school counselor, the Financial Aid Director at your college, or by writing the Agency.

Addresses of the agencies are:

American College Testing Program
Financial Aid Program
P. O. Box 767
Iowa City, Iowa 52240

or

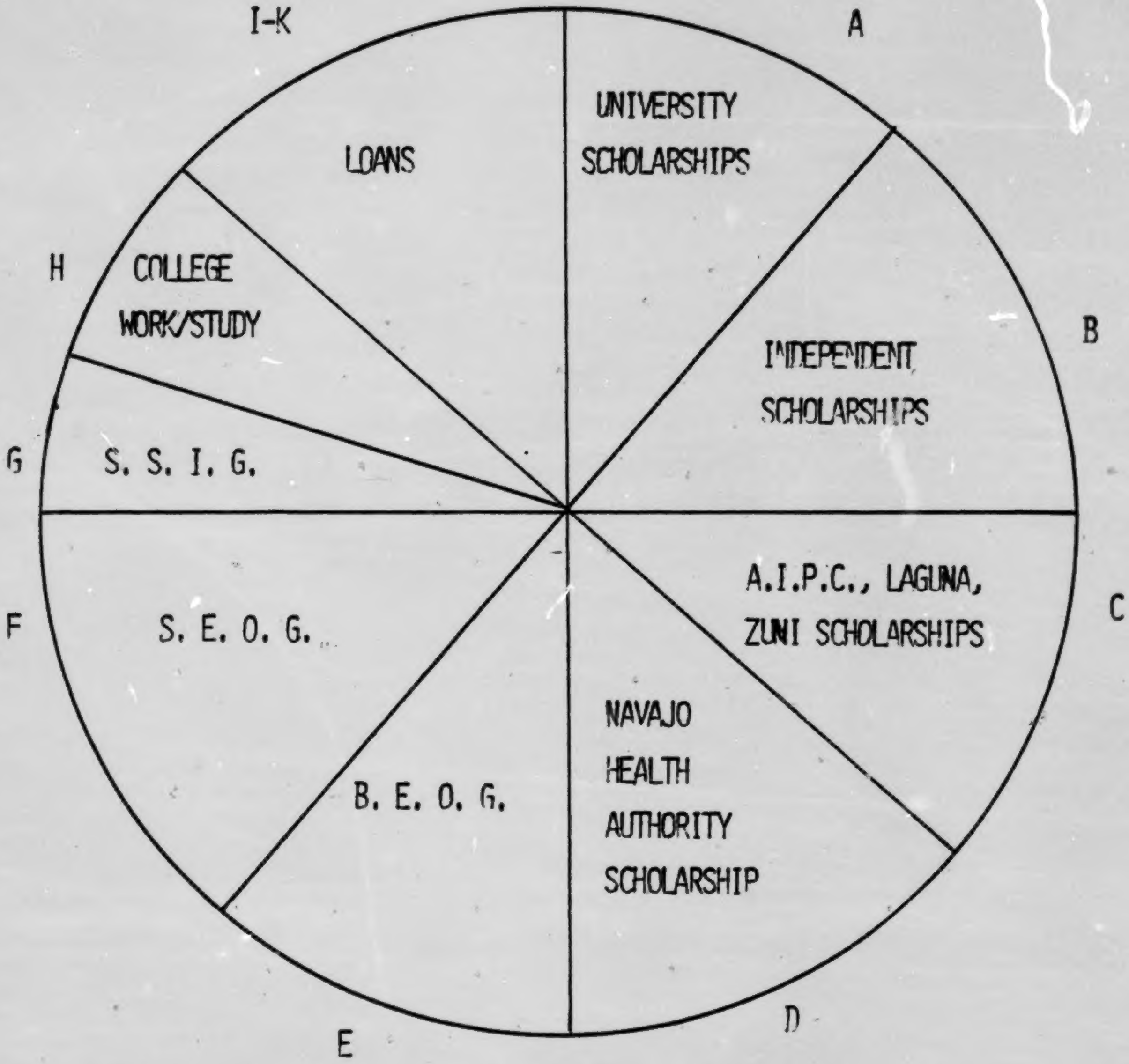
The College Scholarship Service
P. O. Box 1502
Berkeley, California 94701

REMEMBER THAT THE AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE AWARDED MAY NOT BE THE SAME AS THE DETERMINED NEED. STUDENTS SHOWING THE GREATEST NEED WILL BE CONSIDERED FIRST IF THEY SUBMIT THEIR APPLICATION EARLY.

FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS

THE FOLLOWING CIRCLE LIST THE VARIOUS TYPES OF FINANCIAL AID THAT ARE AVAILABLE AND AN EXPLANATION FOLLOWS. REMEMBER THAT NOT ALL STUDENTS ARE ALIKE; SOME MAY REQUIRE ALL OF THE AVAILABLE SOURCES OF FINANCIAL AID WHILE OTHERS, IF THEY QUALIFY, MAY REQUIRE ONLY TWO OR THREE TYPES OF FINANCIAL AID.

THE FINANCIAL AID DEADLINE FOR ALL NEW MEXICO COLLEGES IS MARCH 1ST. SINCE THE FINANCIAL AID FORMS ARE NOT SENT DIRECTLY TO THE COLLEGES BY YOU, BUT RATHER SENT TO CALIFORNIA (F.A.F.) OR IOWA (F.F.S.) FIRST FOR PROCESSING YOU MUST MAIL ALL FORMS BY FEBRUARY 1ST. IN THIS WAY THE COLLEGE WILL RECEIVE THE FORMS BY MARCH 1ST. THE FINANCIAL AID DEADLINE FOR OTHER COLLEGES IN THE SOUTHWEST IS APRIL 1ST.


I-K
LOANS
A
UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS
B
INDEPENDENT SCHOLARSHIPS
C
A.I.P.C., LAGUNA, ZUNI SCHOLARSHIPS
D
NAVAJO HEALTH AUTHORITY SCHOLARSHIP
E
B. E. O. G.
F
S. E. O. G.
G
S. S. I. G.
H
COLLEGE WORK/STUDY

(A) UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS. UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS (ONLY AVAILABLE AT A PARTICULAR COLLEGE) ARE USUALLY DIVIDED INTO TWO CATAGORIES; ACADEMIC AND ACTIVITY. THE PURPOSE OF THE ACADEMIC SCHOLARSHIP IS TO RECOGNIZE ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT. FUNDS USUALLY COME FROM THE INDIVIDUAL INSTITUTION OR PRIVATE DONORS WITH THE AMOUNT USUALLY COVERING TUITION AND FEES. MOST ACADEMIC SCHOLARSHIPS ARE RESTRICTED TO RESIDENT* STUDENTS.

ACTIVITY SCHOLARSHIPS ARE AWARDED IN AN EFFORT TO GIVE RECOGNITION FOR SPECIAL ABILITIES, AS IN BAND AND ATHLETICS. THESE FUNDS ALSO COME FROM THE COLLEGE OR PRIVATE DONORS.

YOU SHOULD WRITE TO YOUR COLLEGE FOR SPECIFIC INFORMATION ON EITHER ACADEMIC OR ACTIVITY SCHOLARSHIPS. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT MOST COLLEGE CATALOGS CARRY A COMPLETE LISTING OF THE SCHOLARSHIPS, GRANTS, AND LOANS AVAILABLE AT THAT INSTITUTION.

(B) INDEPENDENT SCHOLARSHIPS. A LARGE NUMBER OF CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS HAVE SCHOLARSHIP FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR NATIVE AMERICANS.

THERE ARE A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT BOOKLETS AVAILABLE THAT LIST ORGANIZATIONS WHICH HAVE INDICATED AN INTEREST IN ASSISTING NATIVE AMERICANS. IF YOUR SCHOOL DOES NOT HAVE THESE BOOKLETS, YOU SHOULD WRITE FOR THEM AT THE FOLLOWING ADDRESSES:

"HEALTH CAREERS FOR AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKAN NATIVES"
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

"EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR NATIVE AMERICANS"
MPH PROGRAM
EARL WARREN HALL
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720

"SCHOLARSHIPS FOR AMERICAN INDIAN YOUTH"
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS
DIVISION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL RELATIONS, RM. 201
5301 CENTRAL AVENUE, N. E.
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87108

"CAREER DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR NATIVE AMERICANS"
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
BRANCH OF HIGHER EDUCATION
123 4TH ST., S.W., P.O. BOX 1788
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87103

EACH APPLICANT IS ENCOURAGED TO WRITE SIX OR MORE LETTERS OF SCHOLARSHIP INQUIRY TO THE AGENCIES AND FOUNDATIONS LISTED IN THESE BOOKLETS. (SEE APPENDIX, PAGE XIII, FOR SAMPLE LETTER).

*SEE APPENDIX, TERMS/DEFINITIONS

These are additional scholarship funds that are available from outside your pueblo's reservation, and it is very important that every Pueblo college bound student either receive additional funds from outside the reservation or show proof of trying to acquire outside funding. Applicants who do this will be in a better position to receive a A.I.P.C. Scholarship as they will have shown determination and effort in trying to obtain college funds. (See appendix page XVII, for scholarship listings).

It should be noted here that Laguna and Zuni operate Independent Scholarship offices. The All Indian Pueblo Council operates a scholarship office for the other seventeen pueblos.

(C) All Indian Pueblo Council Scholarship Program (A.I.P.C.). All Indian Pueblo Council Scholarship Program and Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (to be discussed later in this booklet) provide the most funds which enable Pueblo youth to attend college. A.I.P.C. has contracted with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to administer the Scholarship Grant Program. Funds are appropriated by Congress to aid qualified Pueblo Indian Students enrolled at the Southern or Northern Agencies who are in need of financial aid after all sources of funds have been explored.

Since this is such an important source of college funding for you a step-by-step list of the necessary procedures will follow, but first another very important issue should be discussed and that is the scholarship agreement.

The scholarship agreement is a contract between you, the applicant, and A.I.P.C. The contract can best be explained with the following example: In our example the A.I.P.C. will be Galles Motors, an auto dealer in Albuquerque, N.M., and you, the scholarship applicant, will be a person who has purchased a pickup. Galles Motors sells the pickup to you but you must do something in return. You must make monthly payments. If you make your payments every month for 36 months, then the pickup will be yours with which to do as you please. However, if you do not make the payments every month Galles Motors will take the pickup back from you, and there you are without transportation. Make your payments and everything is fine. Don't make your payments and you will loose your pickup.

Your A.I.P.C. Scholarship works in the same way. It is more than A.I.P.C. just giving you money to attend college. When you purchased a pickup, you had to do something in return, and if you receive an A.I.P.C. Scholarship, you must do something in return. It is basically an agreement or contract whereby A.I.P.C. will give you the money to attend college if you agree to earn no less than 24 credit hours* each academic (school) year, and maintain no less than a 2.00 cumulative grade point average* (C average). Your credit hours and grade point average are your part of the contract. If you meet these requirements your scholarship will be renewed for another year. If you don't meet these requirements, you could lose your scholarship just like losing your pickup, if you don't make your monthly payments.

* See appendix, Terms/Definitions

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS. FOR AN APPLICANT TO RECEIVE A SCHOLARSHIP GRANT FROM A.I.P.C., HE MUST MEET THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:

1. MUST BE OF ¼ DEGREE OR MORE PUEBLO INDIAN BLOOD.
2. MUST NEED FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AFTER OTHER SOURCES OF FUNDING HAVE BEEN EXPLORED. PARENTS OR SPOUSES ARE EXPECTED TO PROVIDE AS MUCH AS THEY REASONABLY CAN FOR THE STUDENT'S EXPENSES.
3. MUST HAVE DEMONSTRATED THE ABILITY TO DO SCHOOL WORK FOR WHICH THE GRANT IS REQUESTED.

IN ORDER FOR YOU TO BE CONSIDERED FOR A SCHOLARSHIP, THE A.I.P.C. MUST HAVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION SENT TOGETHER IN ONE PACKAGE BEFORE APRIL 1ST OF YOUR SENIOR YEAR IN HIGH SCHOOL, AND FOLLOWED UP WITH A VISIT BY YOU TO THE SCHOLARSHIP OFFICE IN JUNE TO MAKE SURE THAT ALL OF YOUR FORMS ARE COMPLETE: (1) A COMPLETED A.I.P.C. SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION. YOU SHOULD EITHER TYPE OR PRINT WITH A PEN IN FILLING OUT THE APPLICATION. YOUR HIGH SCHOOL COUNSELOR SHOULD HAVE APPLICATIONS, BUT IF NOT, YOU CAN OBTAIN AN APPLICATION BY WRITING TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:

ALL INDIAN PUEBLO COUNCIL SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM
P. O. BOX 6507
1015 INDIAN SCHOOL ROAD, N. W.
ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. 87107

(2) YOU MUST SUBMIT A LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE FROM THE COLLEGE THAT YOU PLAN TO ATTEND. BEFORE RECEIVING YOUR LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE FROM YOUR COLLEGE, YOU MUST APPLY FOR ADMISSION. SINCE THIS IS A TIME CONSUMING PROCESS, YOU SHOULD APPLY FOR ADMISSION IN DECEMBER (SEE COLLEGE ADMISSION PROCEDURES, PAGE 6). IF YOU APPLY FOR ADMISSION IN DECEMBER, YOU WILL HAVE YOUR LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE BY FEBRUARY. YOU MAY ALSO NEED YOUR LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE AS YOU APPLY FOR OTHER SCHOLARSHIPS. UPON YOUR ACCEPTANCE, YOUR COLLEGE MAY SEND TO YOU A "PERMIT TO ENROLL" WHICH IS THE SAME AS A LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

(3) YOU MUST SUBMIT A TRANSCRIPT OF YOUR HIGH SCHOOL GRADES. YOUR TRANSCRIPT SHOULD INCLUDE 3 ½ YEARS (7 SEMESTERS) OF YOUR HIGH SCHOOL COURSES, YOUR GRADUATION DATE, AND BE SIGNED BY A HIGH SCHOOL OFFICIAL. YOUR HIGH SCHOOL COUNSELOR WILL PERFORM THIS DUTY FOR YOU AND MAY EVEN SEND THE TRANSCRIPT FOR YOU, AS MANY SCHOOLS PREFER TO SEND TRANSCRIPTS FROM ONE INSTITUTION TO ANOTHER RATHER THAN HAVE INDIVIDUALS DO THIS. PLEASE NOTE THAT ANOTHER COMPLETE TRANSCRIPT SHOULD BE SENT BY YOUR COUNSELOR AFTER YOU GRADUATE. THIS SHOULD BE A COMPLETE TRANSCRIPT SHOWING FOUR YEARS (8 SEMESTERS) OF YOUR HIGH SCHOOL CREDITS AND IT SHOULD BE SENT TO A.I.P.C. IN JUNE AFTER YOUR GRADUATION.

(4) A COMPLETED FINANCIAL NEEDS ANALYSIS (F.N.A.)* FORM MUST BE SENT TO THE SCHOLARSHIP OFFICE BY THE DIRECTOR OF FINANCIAL AID AT THE COLLEGE OF YOUR CHOICE. THIS IS THE ONE FORM THAT CAUSES THE MOST PROBLEMS TO APPLICANTS. FOR THIS REASON PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS VERY CAREFULLY. YOU START THE PROCESS BY FILLING OUT THE

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* SEE APPENDIX, TERMS/DEFINITIONS

TOP PART OF A A.I.P.C. SCHOLARSHIP FINANCIAL DATA SHEET (WHICH IS ALSO CALLED A FINANCIAL NEEDS ANALYSIS)(F.N.A.) AND SENDING THIS FORM TO THE DIRECTOR OF FINANCIAL AID AT YOUR COLLEGE. NOW COMES THE PROBLEM; BEFORE THE DIRECTOR OF FINANCIAL AID CAN COMPLETE THE FORM, AND RETURN IT TO A.I.P.C., HE MUST HAVE THE APPLICANT'S BASIC EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GRANT (B.E.O.G.) RESULTS. (B.E.O.G. PROCEDURES ARE EXPLAINED LATER IN THE FINANCIAL AID SECTION OF THIS BOOKLET), SUPPLEMENTARY EDUCATIONA OPPORTUNITY GRANT (S.E.O.G.) RESULTS. (S.E.O.G. PROCEDURES ARE EXPLAINED LATER IN THE FINANCIAL AID SECTION OF THIS BOOKLET), AND STATE STUDENT INCENTIVE GRANT RESULTS. (S.S.I.G. PROCEDURES ARE ALSO EXPLAINED LATER IN THE FINANCIAL AID SECTION OF THIS BOOKLET). THE PROBLEM IS TIME AND IT CAN BE SOLVED BY THE APPLICANT SENDING IN HIS FINANCIAL FORMS EARLY DURING THE SENIOR YEAR. IN THIS WAY THE RESULTS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COLLEGES EARLY, AND THE COLLEGES CAN FORWARD THE RESULTS TO THE SCHOLARSHIP OFFICE BY APRIL WHICH WILL BE IN TIME FOR SCHOLARSHIP SELECTIONS IN JUNE (A DETAILED TIME SCHEDULE CONCERNING ALL OF THE COLLEGE FORMS APPEARS ON PAGE 34).

(5) YOU MUST SUBMIT TWO LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION. MOST HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS AND COUNSELORS WOULD BE HAPPY TO WRITE A LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION FOR YOU. YOU MAY WANT TO MAKE COPIES OF YOUR LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION AS THIS IS ALSO A REQUIREMENT OF OTHER SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WHICH YOU WILL BE APPLYING. LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION CAN NOT COME FROM RELATIVES.

(6) YOU MUST SUBMIT A CERTIFICATE OF INDIAN BLOOD WHICH CAN BD OBTAINED AT THE CENSUS OFFICE AT THE AGENCY WHERE YOU ARE REGISTERED. AFTER OBTAINING A CERTIFICATE OF INDIAN BLOOD (PROOF THAT YOU ARE AN INDIAN) FROM YOUR AGENCY HAVE SOMEONE AT YOUR HIGH SCHOOL MAKE AN EXTRA COPY FOR YOUR RECORDS AS THIS CERTIFICATE IS ALSO A REQUIREMENT FOR OTHER SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WHICH YOU WILL BE APPLYING.

NORTHERN PUEBLO AGENCY
P. O. BOX 849
SANTA FE, N.M. 87501
PHONE: 505/988-6440

SOUTHERN PUEBLO AGENCY
1000 INDIAN SCHOOL RD.
P. O. BOX 1667
ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. 87107 PHONE: 766-3025

(7) ALTHOUGH IT IS NOT A REQUIREMENT OF THE SCHOLARSHIP OFFICE, IT IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED THAT EACH APPLICANT SUBMIT A "STATEMENT OF GOALS" WITH THEIR SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION (SEE APPENDIX, PAGES XI, XII). THE "STATEMENT OF GOALS" WILL GIVE THE SCHOLARSHIP SELECTION COMMITTEE MORE BACKGROUND INFORMATION ABOUT YOU AND YOU WILL HAVE A BETTER CHANCE OF RECEIVING A SCHOLARSHIP. (REFER TO MISCELLANEOUS FORMS, CHAPTER IV, FOR MORE REASONS FOR WRITING A STATEMENT OF GOALS).

(8) ALTHOUGH IT IS NOT A REQUIREMENT OF THE SCHOLARSHIP OFFICE, IT IS ALSO HIGHLY RECOMMENDED THAT APPLICANTS REQUEST AN INTERVIEW CONCERNING THEIR SCHOLARSHIP. IF TIME PERMITS AND YOU ARE GRANTED AN INTERVIEW, YOU MUST PREPARE YOURSELF OR THE INTERVIEW WILL HURT YOU. (SEE APPENDIX, PAGES V, VI FOR TYPICAL INTERVIEW QUESTIONS). IF TIME DOESN'T PERMIT YOU TO HAVE AN INTERVIEW, YOUR MERE REQUEST FOR AN INTERVIEW WILL HELP AS IT WILL SHOW THAT YOU ARE INTERESTED, DETERMINED, AND THAT YOU HAVE SELF-CONFIDENCE.

(9) KEEP IN CONTACT WITH THE SCHOLARSHIP OFFICE DURING THE CRUCIAL MONTH OF APRIL TO MAKE SURE THAT ALL OF YOUR FORMS ARE COMPLETE, AS MOST SCHOLARSHIPS ARE AWARDED DURING JUNE.

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION

FILING DATE. THE DEADLINE FOR FILLING APPLICATIONS FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINNING IN AUGUST/SEPTEMBER IS APRIL 1ST. A SEPARATE APPLICATION MUST BE SUBMITTED FOR EACH SCHOOL YEAR OR SUMMER TERM.

GRANT PAYMENT. GRANT CHECKS ARE SENT TO THE STUDENT IN CARE OF THE DIRECTOR OF FINANCIAL AID AT THE COLLEGE. TUITION, FEES, ON-CAMPUS ROOM AND BOARD WILL BE BILLED DIRECTLY TO THE ALL INDIAN PUEBLO COUNCIL BY THE COLLEGE.

GRANT AMOUNT. THE AMOUNT OF THE GRANT IS DETERMINED ACCORDING TO INDIVIDUAL NEED AND COLLEGE ATTENDING. GRANTS ARE MADE FOR ONE COLLEGE YEAR. (2 SEMESTERS, 2 TRIMESTERS OR 3 QUARTERS).

COLLEGE GRADES. THE STUDENT IS EXPECTED TO MAINTAIN PASSING GRADES WITH AN OVERALL GRADE POINT AVERAGE OF 2.0 OR BETTER. THE STUDENT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ARRANGING WITH THE COLLEGE RECORDS OFFICE TO FURNISH THE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM A COPY OF THEIR GRADE REPORT FOLLOWING THE END OF EACH TERM. APPLICATION WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED WITHOUT A COPY OF YOUR LATEST GRADES.

NUMBER OF COURSES HOURS. GRANTEES MUST BE FULL-TIME STUDENTS TAKING A MINIMUM OF 12 SEMESTER OR QUARTER HOURS.

BACCALAUREATE DEGREE. (4-YEARS) SELECT A SCHOOL THAT OFFERS THE CURRICULUM FOR YOUR CAREER GOAL WHICH LEADS TO A BACCALAUREATE DEGREE. SOME MAJORS REQUIRE 5 TO 6 YEARS.

NEW MEXICO AND OUT-OF-STATE SCHOOLS. FOR NEW MEXICO RESIDENTS ATTENDING STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, THE PROGRAM PAYS FOR ALL EXPENSES AS DETERMINED BY THE MOST RECENT SCHOOL CATALOG. THE PROGRAM PAYS UP TO $1850.00 FOR OUT-OF-STATE EXPENSES.

HOUSING. BECAUSE CAMPUS HOUSING HAS NUMEROUS BENEFITS, ALL STUDENTS ARE ENCOURAGED TO LIVE ON CAMPUS. FRESHMEN AND SOPHOMORES MUST LIVE ON CAMPUS UNLESS MARRIED OR LIVING WITH PARENTS. JUNIORS AND SENIORS MAY RESIDE OFF CAMPUS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE HOUSING REGULATIONS AND POLICIES OF THE COLLEGE. THE GRANT ALLOWANCE WILL NOT EXCEED THE AMOUNT FOR ON-CAMPUS HOUSING COSTS, EXCEPT FOR MARRIED STUDENTS. ROOM AND BOARD PAYMENTS WILL BE ISSUED ON A MONTHLY BASIS.

PROBLEMS. EACH STUDENT SHOULD PRESENT ANY SPECIAL PROBLEM TO THE INDIAN COUNSELOR AT THE COLLEGE. IF THE PROBLEM CANNOT BE RESOLVED THROUGH THE COLLEGE COUNSELORS, WRITE OR TELEPHONE COLLECT THE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM AT: 505/765-1330, 765-1331, 765-1336.

WITHDRAWALS. STUDENTS SHOULD NOT WITHDRAW FROM SCHOOL EXCEPT FOR THE MOST URGENT REASONS AND ONLY AFTER THE SCHOLARSHIP STAFF HAS BEEN NOTIFIED AND CONSULTED ABOUT ANY PROBLEMS. THE STUDENT WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CHARGES OWED THE SCHOOL IF HE HAS AN UNAUTHORIZED WITHDRAWAL AND DOES NOT NOTIFY THE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM. STUDENT DROPPING ANY CLASS SHOULD ALSO NOTIFY THE SCHOLARSHIP STAFF.

COLLEGE ADDRESS. EACH STUDENT SHOULD NOTIFY THE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM OF HIS SCHOOL ADDRESS WHEN HE ARRIVES AT SCHOOL OR OF ANY CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MOTOR VEHICLES. GRANT FUNDS CANNOT BE USED FOR FINANCING OR MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR VEHICLES. IN SPECIAL SITUATIONS WHEN JUSTIFIED, MILEAGE MAY BE ALLOWED IN LIEU OF ROOM AND BOARD UPON APPROVAL.

SUMMER SCHOOL. IF FUNDS ARE AVAILABLE, GRANTS FOR SUMMER SCHOOL WILL BE PROVIDED. PREFERENCE IS GIVEN TO SENIORS NEEDING COURSES TO GRADUATE OR STUDENTS NEEDING REPEAT OR REMEDIAL COURSES TO MAINTAIN IN GOOD STANDING. THE DEADLINE IS APRIL 1ST.

(C) LAGUNA SCHOLARSHIPS. THE LAGUNA SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM HAS CONTRACTED WITH THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS TO ADMINISTER THE SCHOLARSHIP GRANT PROGRAM. FUNDS ARE APPROPRIATED BY CONGRESS TO AID QUALIFIED LAGUNA INDIAN STUDENTS ENROLLED AT THE SOUTHERN PUEBLO AGENCY WHO ARE IN NEED OF FINANCIAL AID AFTER ALL SOURCES OF FUNDS HAVE BEEN EXPLORED.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENT. FOR AN APPLICANT TO RECEIVE A SCHOLARSHIP GRANT FROM THE LAGUNA SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM, HE MUST MEET THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:

1. ALL QUESTIONS MUST BE ANSWERED WHERE APPLICABLE.
2. APPLICANT MUST BE AT LEAST ONE QUARTER (¼) LAGUNA AND RECONGNIZED UNDER THE SOUTHERN PUEBLO AGENCY CENSUS.
3. EACH PERSON APPLYING FOR A SCHOLARSHIP MUST COMPLETE AN APPLICATION YEARLY.
4. APPLICANT MUST HAVE TWO (2) LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION FROM HIGH SCHOOL COUNSELOR AND/OR TEACHERS. IF, APPLICANT HAS BEEN OUT OF SCHOOL MORE THAN A YEAR, HE/SHE SHOULD REQUEST LETTERS FROM EMPLOYER.
5. APPLICANT MUST HAVE AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF HIGH SCHOOL OR COLLEGE LAST ATTENDED SENT TO THE SCHOLARSHIP OFFICE.
6. APPLICANT MUST HAVE A COPY OF HIS/HER LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE, FROM THE INSTITUTION TO BE ATTENDED, SENT TO THE SCHOLARSHIP OFFICE, INSTITUTION MUST BE ACCREDITED.
7. APPLICANT MUST APPLY FOR B.E.O.G. (BASIC EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GRANT), S.E.O.G. (SUPPLEMENTAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GRANT), AND S.S.I.G. (STATE STUDENT INCENTIVE GRANT).
8. APPLICANT MUST COMPLETE AND SENT TO THE INSTITUTION, THE LAGUNA SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM FINANCIAL NEEDS ANALYSIS PACKET, YEARLY.
9. APPLICANT MUST MAINTAIN A 2.0 GRADE POINT AVERAGE, PER TERM.
10. ANY STUDENT WHO DROPS OR WITHDRAWS FROM ANY INSTITUTION, BEFORE THE ENDING OF THE TERM WILL BE REQUIRED TO REPAY THE LAGUNA TRIBE ALL MONIES AWARDED THAT STUDENT, BY THE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM, FOR THAT TERM.

11. Withdrawals from any class in which a student is attending must be reported to the Scholarship Office, as soon as it is done. Any refunds received for dropping a class should be paid back to the program, by the student.

12. College funding will be based only on applicant's educational needs.

DEFINITIONS

College Credit Hours: The Scholarship Program will fund any student who is considered a full-time or part-time student, at their college or university, provided the institution is accredited. Student must state on application whether they will be a full or part-time student.

Good Standing Student: Student carrying a minimum of 12 hours per term or 24 hours per academic year at an accumulative grade point average and semester/quarter/or trimester grade point average level of "C" (2.00) or higher.

Probationary Student: Student placed on probation by the Laguna Scholarship Program or University for academic reasons. Reasons can be, but, not limited to (a) low semester/quarter/or trimester grades (1.00 to 1.999). (b) carrying less than a full time load. The amount of funding for the next term will be by the "Grant Allocation Chart."

Suspended Student: Student suspended by the Laguna Scholarship Program or University for academic reasons. Reasons can be, but, not limited to (a) low term grades (0.000 to 0.999) (b) suspension from institution (c) two consecutive low term grades.

Important Deadline Dates

1. All Applications must be renewed yearly.

2. All must apply for scholarship for the Fall Term no later than May 1st. Shortly, thereafter, the Scholarship Committee will meet to process those applications received. All applications received must be a complete packet before consideration will be given. Applications received after this date will have little or no consideration at all.

3. New students wishing to submit applications for the Spring Term must have their applications in by October 31st. Applications received after this date will have little or no consideration at all.

4. It is the responsibility of the student to have his/her grades sent to the Scholarship Office, after each and every term. Grades must be received before any funds are sent.

Failure to meet the above requirements and deadline will delay action on your application for funding.

Laguna Scholarship Program
P. O. Box 194
Laguna, N.M. 87026 Phone: 505/522-6697

(C) ZUNI SCHOLARSHIPS. THE PUEBLO OF ZUNI HAS CONTRACTED WITH THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS TO ADMINISTER THE SCHOLARSHIP GRANT PROGRAM. FUNDS ARE APPROPRIATED BY CONGRESS TO AID QUALIFIED ZUNI INDIAN STUDENTS ENROLLED ON THE ZUNI CENSUS ROLLS WHO ARE IN NEED OF FINANCIAL AID. AFTER ALL OTHER SOURCES OF FUNDS HAVE BEEN EXPLORED. "ALL OTHER SOURCES" IS STRESSED BECAUSE THE B.E.O.G., S.E.O.G., E.O.G., S.S.I.G., V.A., AND NATIONAL DIRECT STUDENT LOAN, ALL PROVIDE THE MONEY BASE FOR COLLEGE FUNDING. THE SCHOLARSHIP GRANT MONIES ARE SUPPLEMENTS TO THESE OTHER GRANT MONIES. SCHOLARSHIP MONIES WEREN'T, AND ARE NOT DESIGNED TO BE USED AS THE MAIN, OR TOTAL SOURCE OF FUNDING. IF A PERSON DOES NOT OR WILL NOT APPLY TO THESE 'OTHER' SOURCES OF FUNDING THEY ARE AUTOMATICALLY INELIGIBLE FOR SCHOLARSHIP AID THROUGH THE TRIBE.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENT. FOR AN APPLICANT TO RECEIVE A SCHOLARSHIP GRANT FROM THE ZUNI SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM, HE MUST MEET THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:

1. MUST BE OF ¼ DEGREE OR MORE ZUNI BLOOD.
2. MUST NEED FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AFTER OTHER SOURCES OF FUNDING HAVE BEEN APPLIED FOR. PARENTS OR SPOUSES ARE EXPECTED TO PROVIDE AS MUCH AS THEY CAN REASONABLY AFFORD TOWARD THE STUDENT EXPENSES.
3. MUST HAVE DEMONSTRATED THE ABILITY TO DO THE SCHOOL WORK FOR WHICH THE GRANT IS REQUESTED.
4. MUST SIGN A GRADE-REPORT RELEASE AT THE BUSINESS OFFICE AT THE COLLEGE SO THAT SCHOLARSHIP OFFICE CAN DETERMINE FUNDING ELIGIBILITY PER SEMESTER FOR STUDENTS.

PLEASE SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING:

1. APPLICATION: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS APPLICABLE TO YOU. INCOMPLETE APPLICATIONS WILL ONLY DELAY ACTION ON YOUR REQUEST FOR FUNDS.
2. TRANSCRIPTS: HAVE OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF YOU HIGH SCHOOL CREDITS SENT TO THE SCHOLARSHIP OFFICE.
3. AMERICAN COLLEGE TESTING: IF YOU HAVEN'T TAKEN THIS TEST, YOU MUST MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TEST (A.C.T.) WITH YOUR HIGH SCHOOL COUNSELORS, OR THE COLLEGE TO BE ATTENDED.
4. COLLEGE ADMISSION: LETTER OF ADMISSION FROM THE COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY YOU PLAN TO ATTEND MUST BE SENT, OR BROUGHT INTO THE OFFICE. (YOUR SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATIONS DO NOT AUTOMATICALLY SERVE AS YOUR APPLICATION FOR COLLEGE ADMISSION!)

DEFINITIONS

FILING DATE: THE DEADLINE FOR FILING APPLICATION FOR THE BEGINNING SCHOOL YEAR - (AUGUST/SEPTEMBER) - IS APRIL 1ST. SEPARATE APPLICATION MUST BE SUBMITTED EVERY QUARTER/SEMESTER/TRIMESTER FUNDING.

COLLEGE GRADES: THE STUDENT IS EXPECTED TO MAINTAIN PASSING GRADES WITH AN OVERALL GRADE POINT AVERAGE OF 2.0 OR BETTER. THE STUDENT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ARRANGING WITH THE COLLEGE RECORDS OFFICE TO FURNISH THE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM, A COPY OF THEIR COLLEGE GRADE REPORT FOLLOWING THE END OF EACH TERM. APPLICATIONS WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED WITHOUT A COPY OF YOUR LATEST GRADES.

NUMBER OF COURSE HOURS: GRANTEES MUST BE FULL-TIME STUDENTS TAKING A MINIMUM OF 12 HOURS/PER SEMESTER, QUARTER OR TRIMESTER.

BACCALAUREATE DEGREE: (4-YEARS) SELECT A SCHOOL THAT OFFERS A CURRICULUM/CAREER GOAL WHICH LEADS TO A B.A. DEGREE. SOME MAJORS REQUIRE 5 TO 6 YEARS.

NEW MEXICO AND OUT-OF-STATE SCHOOLS: FOR NEW MEXICO STATE RESIDENTS ATTENDING STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, THE PROGRAM PAYS FULL EXPENSES DETERMINED BY THE MOST RECENT SCHOOL CATALOG. THE PROGRAM PAYS UP TO $1850.00 FOR OUT-OF-STATE EXPENSES.

HOUSING: BECAUSE CAMPUS HOUSING HAS NUMEROUS BENEFITS, ALL STUDENTS ARE ENCOURAGED TO LIVE ON CAMPUS. FRESHMEN AND SOPHOMORES MUST LIVE ON CAMPUS UNLESS LIVING WITH PARENTS. JUNIORS AND SENIORS MAY RESIDE OFF CAMPUS IN ACCORDANCE WITH HOUSING REGULATIONS AND POLICIES OF THE COLLEGE. THE GRANT ALLOWANCE WILL NOT EXCEED THE AMOUNT OF ON CAMPUS HOUSING COSTS, EXCEPT FOR MARRIED STUDENTS.

PROBLEMS: EACH STUDENT SHOULD PRESENT ANY SPECIAL PROBLEM TO THE INDIAN COUNSELOR AT THE COLLEGE. IF THE PROBLEM CAN'T BE RESOLVED THROUGH THE COLLEGE COUNSELORS, WRITE/OR TELEPHONE COLLECT THE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM AT (505) 782-4481, EXT. 45.

WITHDRAWALS: STUDENT SHOULD NOT WITHDRAW FROM SCHOOL EXCEPT FOR THE MOST URGENT REASONS, AND ONLY AFTER THE SCHOLARSHIP STAFF HAS BEEN NOTIFIED AND CONSULTED ABOUT ANY PROBLEMS. THE STUDENT SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CHARGED OWED THE SCHOOL IF HE HAS AN UNAUTHORIZED WITHDRAWAL AND DOES NOT NOTIFY THE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM. STUDENTS DROPPING ANY CLASS SHOULD ALSO NOTIFY THE SCHOLARSHIP STAFF.

COLLEGE ADDRESS: EACH STUDENT MUST NOTIFY THE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM OF HIS/HER SCHOOL ADDRESS WHEN THEY ARRIVE AT SCHOOL, OR OF ANY CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MOTOR VEHICLES: GRANT FUNDS CANNOT BE USED FOR FINANCING OR THE MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR VEHICLES! IN SPECIAL SITUATIONS, WHEN JUSTIFIED MILEAGE MAY BE ALLOWED IN LIEU OF ROOM AND BOARD UPON APPROVAL.

ZUNI SCHOLARSHIP GRANT PROGRAM
PUEBLO OF ZUNI
P.O. BOX 339
ZUNI, N.M. 87327 PHONE: 505/782-4481, EXT. 45

(D) Navajo Health Authority (N.H.A.). The Navajo Health Authority operates an extensive scholarship program for American Indian students with offices in Window Rock, Arizona, at the following address:

Office of Student Affairs
Navajo Health Authority
P. O. Box 643
Window Rock, Arizona 86515 Phone: 602/871-4831

All Health Authority applicants must have definite plans to major* in a Health or Medical Degree* Program while attending college. If you are interested in majoring in a Health or Medical Degree Program while attending college, you are strongly urged to apply for both a Health Authority and A.I.P.C. Scholarship. You will not receive total scholarships from both organizations, but by applying to both you will have two chances of receiving a scholarship.

In order to be considered for a scholarship the Navajo Health Authority must receive the following information from you:

1. Completed scholarship application.
2. Letter of acceptance from your college.
3. High School transcript (8 semesters).
4. Financial needs analysis from your college.

The Health Authority also operates a Summer Work Experience Program (S.W.E.P.) which involves students in a broad range of programs providing positive and realistic clinical and field health experiences in an Indian Health service facility.

Your high school counselor should be able to provide you with scholarship and summer work applications. If these applications are not available at your school, you should contact the Health Authority early in your senior year.

(E) Basic Educational Opportunity Grant (B.E.O.G.). The basic Educational Opportunity Grant (B.E.O.G.) was initiated in the fall of 1973. Grants cannot exceed one-half of the actual cost of college and cannot be more than $1400 per student. It is a must that all Pueblo college bound students apply for B.E.O.G. B.E.O.G. is not based on high school grades, but rather on family size and income. B.E.O.G. provides a excellent source of college funding and Pueblo students should take advantage of this free money that doesn't have to be paid back.

There is not enough A.I.P.C., Laguna or Zuni Scholarship money available to totally fund every applicant, but many Pueblo young people are attending college today financed with part B.E.O.G. and part A.I.P.C., Laguna, or Zuni Scholarship. Since most Pueblo applicants qualify for B.E.O.G. it would be a shame not to take advantage of this free funding.

* See appendix, Terms/Definitions

IF YOU WILL BE ATTENDING A NEW MEXICO COLLEGE THAT B.E.O.G. PROCESS IS MUCH EASIER. YOU WILL APPLY FOR B.E.O.G. AND S.E.O.G. AT THE SAME TIME BY USING THE FINANCIAL AID FORM (F.A.F. IS DISCUSSED IN THE "F" SECTION OF FINANCIAL AIDS).

IF YOU WILL BE ATTENDING A COLLEGE OUTSIDE NEW MEXICO YOU WILL APPLY FOR B.E.O.G. AND S.E.O.G. AT THE SAME TIME USING THE FAMILY FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

ABOUT SIX WEEKS AFTER YOU SEND IN YOUR F.A.F. OR F.F.S., YOU WILL RECEIVE IN THE MAIL A "STUDENT ELIGIBILITY REPORT" (S.E.R.). THIS REPORT WILL TELL YOU IF YOU QUALIFY FOR B.E.O.G., BUT IT WILL NOT TELL YOU THE AMOUNT OF MONEY THAT YOU WILL RECEIVE. CHECK THE RIGHT-HAND SECTION OF THE REPORT TO FIND YOUR INDEX NUMBER; REMEMBER THAT THE LOWER THE NUMBER, THE HIGHER YOUR GRANT. IF YOUR INDEX NUMBER IS ZERO, YOU WILL RECEIVE THE MAXIMUM B.E.O.G. AWARD AT YOUR COLLEGE. CHECK OVER THE REPORT TO MAKE SURE THAT EVERYTHING IS CORRECT, YOU AND YOUR FATHER, MOTHER, OR GUARDIAN SHOULD SIGN ON THE BACK AND SEND ALL THREE COPIES TO THE DIRECTOR OF FINANCIAL AID AT YOUR COLLEGE. THE FINANCIAL AID DIRECTOR WILL THEN USE YOUR INDEX NUMBER TO DETERMINE THE AMOUNT OF MONEY THAT YOU WILL RECEIVE. YOU SHOULD SEND THE REPORT TO THE FINANCIAL AID DIRECTOR AT YOUR COLLEGE EVEN IF YOU DON'T QUALIFY AS HE WILL NEED THIS FOR YOUR RECORDS. THE BACK OF THE REPORT EXPLAINS WHAT TO DO IF THERE IS A MISTAKE, OR IF YOU WANT ADDITIONAL COPIES SENT TO YOU.

I WOULD LIKE TO EMPHASIZE AGAIN THAT AN A.I.P.C., LAGUNA OR ZUNI SCHOLARSHIP AWARD WILL NOT BE ENOUGH MONEY TO ATTEND COLLEGE, SO B.E.O.G. MAY PROVIDE THE ADDITIONAL AMOUNT NECESSARY FOR YOUR COLLEGE EXPENSES. FILL OUT THE F.A.F. OR F.F.S. AS SOON AS THE FORMS ARE AVAILABLE, AS IT TAKES A LONG TIME FOR THIS INFORMATION TO GET BACK TO THE A.I.P.C., LAGUNA OR ZUNI SCHOLARSHIP OFFICES. LET'S FOLLOW THE B.E.O.G. FORM TO SEE WHERE IT GOES.

STUDENTS GOING TO COLLEGE OUTSIDE NEW MEXICO.

1. YOU SEND F.F.S. TO IOWA CITY, IOWA.
2. IOWA CITY SENDS YOUR FINANCIAL INFORMATION TO B.E.O.G. FOR PROCESSING.
3. YOU RECEIVE S.E.R. FROM B.E.O.G.
4. YOU SEND S.E.R. TO YOUR COLLEGE FINANCIAL AID OFFICE.
5. USING THE FINANCIAL DATA FORMS THAT YOU SUPPLIED TO THEM THE COLLEGE WILL NOTIFY THE SCHOLARSHIP OFFICE OF YOUR AWARD.

Student going to college in New Mexico.

1. You send F.A.F. to Berkeley, Ca.
2. Berkeley sends your financial information to B.E.O.G. for processing.
3. You receive S.E.R. from B.E.O.G.
4. You send S.E.R. to your college financial aid office.
5. Using the Financial Data forms that you supplied to them the college will notify your scholarship office of your award.

These four or five steps may take three months and the scholarship offices should have the financial information about you by April. This is the main reason to fill out your F.A.F. or F.F.S. as soon as possible.

(F) Supplementary Educational Opportunity Grant (S.E.O.G.). The program makes available the benefits of college to undergraduated with financial need who would be unable to attend college without such aid.

The maximum grant under the program is $1,500 per academic year, but can be no more than one-half the sum of the total amount of financial aid provided to a student by the college. You must have make application by the deadline dates at your college which is usually February 1st.

The form to use in applying for a Supplementary Educational Opportunity Grant (S.E.O.G.) is either a "Family Financial Statement" (F.F.S.) or a Financial Aid Form (F.A.F.) All New Mexico colleges require the F.A.F., but most other colleges in the Southwest require the F.F.S. Applicants should check with their college to see which financial statement is required. A college catalog will tell you this information.

Most Pueblo students qualify for S.E.O.G. funds and for this reason it is very important to apply for this funding. As a general rule if you qualify for S.E.O.G., you will also qualify for B.E.O.G., but your S.E.O.G. grant will be smaller. It is not unusual to receive $600 per year in S.E.O.G. funding, and $1,000 per year from B.E.O.G. for a total of $1,600. This coupled with a A.I.P.C., Laguna, or Zuni scholarship of $1,000 per year would equal $2,600, which would finance your college education for one year. If your A.I.P.C., Laguna or Zuni Scholarship request is $1,000, this would mean that you have obtained outside funding for more than one-half of your college expenses. The two largest sources of outside funding for Pueblo students are B.E.O.G. and S.E.O.G. You would have a much better chance of receiving a A.I.P.C., Laguna, or Zuni scholarship if your request is for one-half or less of your total college expenses for one year.

Since all New Mexico colleges require the Financial Aid Form (F.A.F.) in applying for S.E.O.G. the procedure for filling out this form will be discussed first. Those students who will be attending colleges outside of New Mexico will fill out a Family Financial Statement which will be discussed later. The F.A.F. should be filled out in January. You should use a pen and you will need a copy of your parent's Federal Income Tax Return from the year that ended December 31 of your senior year in high school.

FOR YOU TO MEET THE DEADLINE AND MAIL THE F.A.F. BY FEBRUARY 1ST IT WILL BE NECESSARY THAT YOUR PARENTS FILE THEIR INCOME TAX RETURN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER RECEIVING THEIR W-2 FORM FROM THEIR EMPLOYER.

THERE IS A FEE CONNECTED WITH THE F.A.F. THAT MUST ACCOMPANY THE FORM WHEN YOU SEND IT TO BERKELEY, CA., FOR PROCESSING.

WHAT HAPPENS TO THE F.A.F. AFTER COMPLETION?

1. YOU SEND F.A.F. AND FEE TO BERKELEY, CA., FOR PROCESSING.
2. AFTER PROCESSING THE RESULTS ARE SENT TO THE COLLEGE.
3. USING THE FINANCIAL DATA FORMS THAT YOU SUPPLIED TO THEM, THE COLLEGE WILL THEN NOTIFY THE SCHOLARSHIP OFFICE.

YOU WILL RECEIVE A COPY OF THE RESULTS FROM BERKELEY, CA., KEEP THIS FOR YOUR RECORDS. YOU WILL ALSO RECEIVE A COPY OF YOUR S.E.O.G. AWARD FROM THE COLLEGE. MANY COLLEGES WILL SEND TWO COPIES OF YOUR S.E.O.G. AWARD TO YOU REQUESTING THAT YOU EITHER ACCEPT OR DECLINE THE AWARD. NATURALLY YOU SHOULD ACCEPT THE AWARD AND YOU CAN DO SO WITH YOUR SIGNATURE. RETURN THE ORIGINAL TO THE COLLEGE AND KEEP THE COPY FOR YOUR RECORDS. YOU SHOULD TAKE THE COPY WITH YOU WHEN YOU GO TO THE SCHOLARSHIP OFFICE IN JUNE TO REVIEW YOUR SCHOLARSHIP FILE. YOU SHOULD ALSO TAKE THIS COPY WITH YOU WHEN YOU GO TO COLLEGE IN THE FALL AND SHOW IT TO THE FINANCIAL AID OFFICE.

IF YOU START THE PROCESS OF APPLYING FOR S.E.O.G. IN JANUARY BY FILLING OUT THE F.A.F., YOUR FINAL RESULTS WILL ARRIVE AT YOUR SCHOLARSHIP OFFICE IN TIME TO BE IN THE FIRST GROUP OF APPLICANTS TO BE CONSIDERED FOR A SCHOLARSHIP.

FOR THOSE OF YOU WHO WILL BE ATTENDING A COLLEGE OUTSIDE OF NEW MEXICO IT WILL BE NECESSARY THAT YOU WILL OUT A FAMILY FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

THE F.F.S. SHOULD BE FILLED OUT IN JANUARY AND MAILED BEFORE THE FEBRUARY DEADLINE. YOU SHOULD USE A NUMBER TWO PENCIL, AND YOU WILL NEED A COPY OF YOUR PARENT'S FEDERAL INCOME TAX RETURN FROM THE YEAR THAT ENDED DECEMBER 31ST OF YOUR SENIOR YEAR IN HIGH SCHOOL.

THERE IS A FEE CONNECTED WITH THE F.F.S. THAT MUST ACCOMPANY THE FORM WHEN YOU SEND IT TO IOWA CITY, IOWA FOR PROCESSING.

WHAT HAPPENS TO THE F.F.S. AFTER COMPLETION?

1. YOU SEND F.F.S. TO IOWA CITY FOR PROCESSING.
2. AFTER PROCESSING THE RESULTS ARE SENT TO THE COLLEGE.
3. USING THE FINANCIAL DATA FORMS THAT YOU SUPPLIED TO THEM, THE COLLEGE WILL NOTIFY THE SCHOLARSHIP OFFICE OF YOUR AWARD.

YOU WILL RECEIVE A COPY OF THE RESULTS FROM IOWA CITY. KEEP THIS FOR YOUR RECORDS.

There is a Family Financial Statement Supplement Form which is called an Institutional Data Sheet (I.D.S.), that you should also fill out during January and mail to the Director of Financial Aid at your college. Although not all colleges require this form, it is best for you to fill out the form as it will give the college more information about you. The form is not difficult to fill out, but you will need a catalog from your college as you will be required to list your college expenses (tuition, room, books, etc.). This information can be found in a college catalog. Your high school counselor will supply you with a form, a college catalog, and help you in filling out the form.

(G) State Student Incentive Grant (S.S.I.G.). The State Student Incentive Grant was initiated in the fall of 1977. S.S.I.G. is a Grant which is based on need (determined by family size and income). S.S.I.G. is offered by New Mexico colleges to entering freshmen who are residents of New Mexico. You apply for S.S.I.G. by using the Financial Aid Form. Those of you who will be attending New Mexico colleges will apply for S.E.O.G., S.S.I.G., and B.E.O.G. by using only one form, the Financial Aid Form.

(H) College Work Study Program (C/WS). College Work Study (C/WS) is a program sponsored by participating colleges and universities and the federal government to provide financial assistance to students through part-time work. Work Study also provides a practical working experience to compliment the student's academic studies (a Biology major working in a Biology Lab).

A student interested in the Work Study Program must submit an application and Financial Statement to the office of Financial Aids at the college he plans to attend (this is not a separate application, the Financial Aid Form or Family Financial Statement is acceptable). Work Study, like the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant, Supplementary Educational Opportunity Grant, State Student Incentive Grant, and National Direct Student Loan, is awarded to needy students first. There are a variety of types of part-time work available in the Clerical, Technical, Service, and Skilled classifications.

Work Study students are paid at variable rates depending on the type of work performed and the Skills and Experience necessary to perform the tasks.

The student's work schedule is determined by his class schedule and the requirements of the job.

During the holidays, vacation periods, and summer, students may qualify for full-time work. A student may be employed forty hours per week during these periods, dependent on the availability of funds. Contact the college Financial Aids Office for specific information on this program.

It is highly recommended that you not work especially during your first year of college. In this way you can devote full-time to your studies as you adjust to college life, but you may be forced to work to help pay for part of your college expenses if you do not qualify for B.E.O.G., S.E.O.G. or S.S.I.G. funding. It is further suggested that you apply for Work Study when you fill out the Financial Aid Form or the

FAMILY FINANCIAL STATEMENT IN JANUARY. IF YOU LATER QUALIFY FOR B.E.O.G. AND S.E.O.G., AND YOU DON'T NEED THE MONEY, THEN YOU CAN TURN DOWN THE WORK STUDY. IF YOU DON'T APPLY FOR WORK STUDY IN JANUARY, AND LATER FIND OUT THAT YOU NEED WORK STUDY, IT MAY BE TOO LATE TO APPLY.

(I) NATIONAL DIRECT STUDENT LOAN (N.D.S.L.). THIS PROGRAM WAS FORMALLY KNOWN AS THE NATIONAL DEFENSE STUDENT LOAN. IT IS A LONGTERM, LOW INTEREST (3%) LOAN PROGRAM FOR STUDENTS WHO SHOW ACADEMIC PROMISE. THESE FUNDS MUST BE USED FOR EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES.

TO QUALIFY FOR THIS PROGRAM YOU MUST SUBMIT A NEEDS ANALYSIS FORM EITHER THROUGH A.C.T. (FAMILY FINANCIAL STATEMENT) OR C.S.S. (FINANCIAL AID FORM). THE AMOUNT OF THE LOAN IS BASED ON YOUR NEED.

LOAN CAN BE CANCELLED AT THE FOLLOWING RATE AND CONDITIONS:

1. FOR FULL-TIME TEACHING IN TITLE I SCHOOLS (MOST SCHOOLS WITH LARGE NATIVE AMERICAN ENROLLMENTS ARE TITLE I SCHOOLS) OR TEACHING HANDICAPPED CHILDREN: 15% FOR THE FIRST TWO YEARS, 20% THE NEXT TWO YEARS, AND 30% THE FIFTH YEAR.

2. FOR TEACHING FULL-TIME IN A PRE-SCHOOL PROGRAM (SUCH AS A HEAD START PROGRAM) PROVIDED THAT THE SALARY OF SUCH STAFF MEMBERS IS LESS THAN THAT OF A COMPARABLE EMPLOYEE OF THE LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY (B.I.A., OR PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS): 15% PER YEAR.

PAYMENTS CAN BE DEFERRED, NOT TO EXCEED THREE YEARS, WHILE SERVING IN THE ARMED FORCES, PEACE CORPS, OR VISTA.

IT IS STRONGLY ADVISED THAT YOU NOT BORROW MONEY (LOANS) TO FINANCE YOUR COLLEGE EDUCATION. WHEN FILLING OUT THE FINANCIAL AID FORM OR THE FAMILY FINANCIAL STATEMENT IN JANUARY, DO NOT REQUEST A LOAN. LATER, AS A LAST RESORT, YOU MAY HAVE TO REQUEST A LOAN TO HELP FINANCE YOUR COLLEGE EDUCATION. YOU SHOULD ONLY REQUEST A LOAN IF EVERYTHING ELSE FAILS: IF YOU DO NOT QUALIFY FOR B.E.O.G., S.E.O.G., S.S.I.G., WORK STUDY OR OTHER SCHOLARSHIPS. IF IT IS NECESSARY THAT YOU REQUEST A LOAN, THE N.D.S.L. IS THE BEST LOAN; ESPECIALLY IF YOU ARE AN EDUCATION MAJOR WHO WILL RETURN TO TEACH NATIVE AMERICANS AFTER GRADUATING FROM COLLEGE.

(J) GUARANTEED STUDENT LOAN (G.S.L.). UNDER THIS PROGRAM YOU WOULD BORROW THE MONEY FROM A LOCAL BANK, AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WOULD GUARANTEE REPAYMENT OF THE LOAN. THE AMOUNT THAT YOU MAY BORROW IS DETERMINED BY THE BANK BASED UPON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE COLLEGE.

INTEREST ON EACH LOAN IS SEVEN PERCENT SIMPLE INTEREST PER YEAR. THIS INTEREST IS PAID TO THE BANK BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ON YOUR BEHALF WHILE YOU ARE IN SCHOOL AND UNTIL REPAYMENT BEGINS. DURING THE REPAYMENT TIME (AFTER YOU FINISH SCHOOL) YOU MUST PAY THIS INTEREST WHICH IS INCLUDED IN YOUR REGULAR PAYMENTS.

FEDERALLY INSURED LOANS ARE DEFINITELY NOT RECOMMENDED. IF YOU MUST BORROW MONEY, THE NATIONAL DIRECT STUDENT LOAN IS MUCH BETTER.

(K) New Mexico Student Loan Program. The New Mexico Student Loan Program was established by act of the New Mexico Legislature, Chapter 82 Laws of 1970, as amended in Chapter 49 Laws of 1972.

The intent of this legislation is to provide long-term, low interest education loans to students attending post-secondary schools in New Mexico.

In order to be eligible to borrow under this program, a student:

1. Must be a bonafide resident of New Mexico for tuition purposes as determined by the Board of Educational Finance.

2. Must be a citizen or national of the United States or be in the U.S. for other than a temporary purpose, under an appropriate visa.

3. Must be enrolled an in good standing or accepted for enrollment in an institution located in New Mexico, that is an eligible institution, approved by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for the Federally Insured Student Loan Program.

4. Must be carrying at least one-half of the normal full-time work loan as defined by the Institution.

5. Must qualify to have his loan guaranteed under the Federally Insured Student Loan Program and must be eligible for the interest subsidy under that program. No loan may be issued without this eligibility.

6. Must submit his application to the school described in item 3 above.

The amount a student may borrow will be determined by the New Mexico Student Loan Program, based upon the recommendation of the school to be attended by the applicant.

A student must be making sufficient academic progress as determined by the institution on at least 24 credit hours per year for full-time study or 12 credit hours per year for half-time study, to be eligible to reapply for subsequent loans.

An insurance permium of ¼ of 1 percent is to be paid by the student out of the proceeds of the loan. This premium is paid once with no further adjustments. It will be subtracted from the loan prior to disbursement.

Repayment will begin 12 months after the student completes his course of study or leaves school. The student may prepay a loan without penalty.

Deferment of payment is allowed for up to 3 years of Military, Peace Corps or Vista service. Payments may also be deferred during any period that the student returns to school on a full-time basis. Interest due will be paid to the New Mexico Student Loan Program by the Federal Government during periods of deferment.

Interest on each loan and the payout note is seven percent simple interest per year. This interest is paid to the New Mexico Student Loan Program by the Federal Government, on behalf of the student while he is in school and until payment on the payout note begins. During the payout period, the student must pay this interest, which is included in his regular payments.

Financial Aids, Conclusion. Certain states such as New Mexico require an additional Financial Aid application from all applicants. This is not a difficult form and it should be filled out in January with your other financial forms. Please note that there is a section of this form that must be filled out and signed by your high school counselor. This form also requires the signature and stamp of a Notary Public* A Notary is a person that swears by his signature and stamp that you are really the person that signed your name. A Notary can usually be found in a school, post office, trading post, auto dealer, insurance, curio shop, or a bank. Don't sign the Notary Public section of the application until you are in the presence of a Notary Public. The New Mexico Application, New Mexico Financial aid and Scholarship application, should be mailed with your Financial Aid Form to Berkeley, Ca., in January. If the state in which you are going to college requires a special financial aid application, your high school counselor will supply you with a form and help you in filling it out.

Some colleges have their own individual financial aid applications in addition to the other financial aid applications that were previously discussed. Check to see if your college requires an additional financial aid application, and if so, you should fill it out in January with your other financial aid applications, as most of the financial information about you will be the same on all of the applications.

"Every time someone says how good we Navajos are

with our hands, I want to ask, why not give us the

chance to show what we can do with our minds."

Peter MacDonald, Chairman
NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL

FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS

TYPE	FORM	COMMENTS
B.E.O.G.	F.F.S./F.A.F.	A MUST, SHOULD APPLY
S.E.O.G.	F.F.S./F.A.F.	A MUST, SHOULD APPLY
S.S.I.G.	F.F.S./F.A.F.	A MUST, SHOULD APPLY
A.I.P.C., LAGUNA, ZUNI	SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION	A MUST, SHOULD APPLY
NAVAJO HEALTH AUTHORITY	SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION	A MUST, SHOULD APPLY IF HEALTH OR MEDICAL MAJOR
COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP	SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION	A MUST, SHOULD APPLY SEE COLLEGE CATALOG
INDEPENDENT SCHOLARSHIP	SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION	A MUST, SHOULD APPLY FOR AT LEAST SIX
COLLEGE/WORK STUDY	F.F.S./F.A.F.	A MUST, SHOULD APPLY TURN DOWN LATER IF YOU DON'T NEED THE MONEY
NEW MEXICO STUDENT LOAN	LOAN APPLICATION	ACCEPT AS LAST RESORT
NATIONAL DIRECT STUDENT LOAN	F.F.S./F.A.F.	ACCEPT AS LAST RESORT
FEDERALLY INSURED LOAN	LOAN APPLICATION	ACCEPT AS LAST, LAST RESORT

NEED MORE HELP? THERE ARE A NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS OTHER THAN YOUR HIGH SCHOOL THAT ARE DESIGNED TO HELP YOU THE STUDENT IN YOUR EFFORTS TO OBTAIN A COLLEGE EDUCATION.

THESE ORGANIZATIONS PROVIDE SERVICES THAT WILL:

1. TAKE YOU WHERE YOU WANT TO GO IN EDUCATION.
2. ASSIST YOU IN ATTENDING COLLEGE OR ENROLL IN A POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION PROGRAM.
3. PROVIDE INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING.
4. TELL YOU WHERE AND HOW TO GET FINANCIAL AID.
5. ANSWER THE MANY QUESTIONS YOU OR YOUR FAMILY MAY HAVE CONCERNING YOUR CHOICES FOR POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION.
6. HELP YOU COMPLETE ALL THE FORMS, APPLICATIONS, TESTING PROCEDURES, AND OTHER DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR COLLEGE ADMISSION.

WHERE TO GET THIS HELP:

EIGHT NORTHERN PUEBLOS COUNCIL
EDUCATIONAL TALENT SEARCH PROJECT
RT. 1 POJOAQUE PUEBLO PLAZA
SANTA FE, N.M. 87401
PHONE: 455-7462 OR 7414

EIGHT NORTHERN PUEBLOS COUNCIL
EDUCATIONAL TALENT SEARCH PROJECT
% SOUTHWESTERN INDIAN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
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IV

MISCELLANEOUS FORMS

IT IS NOW SOMETIME DURING THE SPRING OF YOUR SENIOR YEAR IN HIGH SCHOOL. YOUR GRADUATION, ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DAYS IN YOUR LIFE IS FAST APPROACHING. YOU ARE ALMOST FINISHED WITH THE HIGH SCHOOL TO COLLEGE PROCESS, AND YOU ARE PROBABLY SICK OF FILLING OUT FORMS, TAKING TEST, ETC. DO NOT GIVE UP NOW: HANG IN THERE: KEEP ON TRUCKING BECAUSE YOU ARE ALMOST FINISHED.

NOW FOR THE FINISHING TOUCHES---YOU WILL NEED TO COMPLETE YOUR COLLEGE HOUSING APPLICATION. ALL OF THE ACCEPTANCE LETTERS, SCHOLARSHIPS,AND GRANTS WILL NOT DO YOU ANY GOOD IF YOU DO NOT HAVE A PLACE TO LIVE AT COLLEGE.

I STRONGLY RECOMMEND THAT YOU LIVE ON CAMPUS, AT LEAST FOR YOUR FIRST YEAR. YOU WILL PROBABLY BE WITHOUT TRANSPORTATION, AND LIVING ON-CAMPUS WILL MAKE IT EASIER TO ADJUST TO THIS NEW WAY OF LIFE.

LATER, AFTER YOUR FRESHMEN YEAR IF YOU CHOOSE TO LIVE OFF-CAMPUS THE CHOICE WILL BE YOURS.

THE COLLEGE HOUSING PROCESS DIFFERS WITH VARIOUS COLLEGES. SOME COLLEGES HAVE COMBINED THEIR ADMISSION AND HOUSING APPLICATIONS INTO ONE APPLICATION. WITH THESE COLLEGES YOU APPLY FOR HOUSING AT THE SAME TIME THAT YOU APPLY FOR ADMISSION. FOR THOSE OF YOU WHO FALL IN THIS CATAGORY, YOUR HOUSING WAS TAKEN CARE OF WHEN YOU APPLIED FOR ADMISSION IN DECEMBER.

OTHER COLLEGES REQUIRE A SEPARATE HOUSING APPLICATION, AND YOUR COUNSELOR SHOULD HAVE A SUPPLY ON HAND. STILL, OTHER COLLEGES WILL SEND A HOUSING APPLICATION TO YOU AFTER YOU APPLY FOR ADMISSION. IF THIS IS THE CASE, YOU SHOULD HAVE RECEIVED YOUR APPLICATION, AND IT IS NOW TIME TO COMPLETE AND RETURN THE APPLICATION.

MOST COLLEGES HAVE A NUMBER OF RESIDENT HALLS AND DORMS FROM WHICH YOU MUST MAKE A CHOICE AS TO YOUR PREFERENCE. IT IS IDEAL TO VISIT THE COLLEGE. IN THIS WAY YOU WILL BE IN A BETTER POSITION TO MAKE A DECISION ABOUT WHERE YOU WILL LIVE. WHAT IF YOU CAN NOT VISIT THE COLLEGE? THEN YOU MUST TRY TO FIND SOMEONE WHO KNOWS ABOUT THE HOUSING SITUATION AT YOUR COLLEGE. IF THIS IS NOT POSSIBLE, AS A LAST RESORT, REFER TO YOUR COLLEGE CATALOG WHICH WILL GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE AVAILABLE HOUSING.

HOW ABOUT YOUR ROOMMATE? IF YOU REQUEST A CERTAIN PERSON TO BE YOUR ROOMMATE, THIS PERSON MUST ALSO REQUEST YOU. WHAT IF YOU ARE THE ONLY PERSON FROM YOUR SCHOOL GOING TO A PARTICULAR COLLEGE AND YOU DO NOT KNOW ANYONE AT THE COLLEGE? YOU WOULD NOT BE A RACIST TO REQUEST AN INDIAN OR PUEBLO ROOMMATE.

IF YOU LEAVE THE ROOMMATE SECTION BLANK, THE COLLEGE WILL SELECT A ROOMMATE FOR YOU.

NOW, FOR THE MOST IMPORTANT PART OF YOUR HOUSING APPLICATION. MOST COLLEGES REQUIRE A $10 FEE AND A $50 PRE-PAYMENT. HAVE YOUR COUNSELOR WRITE A LETTER REQUESTING THAT THE COLLEGE DEFER THIS FEE AND PRE-PAYMENT AND LATER DEDUCT THE AMOUNT FROM YOUR GRANT OR SCHOLARSHIP (SEE APPENDIX, PAGE XIV FOR SAMPLE LETTER). MOST COLLEGES WILL HONOR YOUR REQUEST AND YOU WILL NOT HAVE TO PAY THESE ADDITIONAL FEES. THE EIGHT NORTHERN INDIAN PUEBLO, EDUCATIONAL TALENT SEARCH PROJECT WILL ALSO REQUEST THAT COLLEGES DEFER YOUR HOUSING FEE AND PRE-PAYMENT.

SOME COLLEGES REQUIRE THAT YOU COMPLETE A PHYSICAL FORM. THIS IS USUALLY A STANDARD FORM WITH YOU AND YOUR FAMILY FILLING OUT THE FRONT AND A DOCTOR FILLING OUT THE BACK AFTER YOUR PHYSICAL. SINCE NOT ALL COLLEGES REQUIRE A PHYSICAL, CHECK YOUR COLLEGE CATALOG TO SEE IF A PHYSICAL IS REQUIRED OF YOU. IF NECESSARY, IT IS IMPORTANT TO COMPLETE THIS FORM AND YOUR PHYSICAL BEFORE GRADUATION BECAUSE THERE IS USUALLY A P.H.S. CLINIC CLOSE TO YOUR SCHOOL. IF YOU WAIT UNTIL YOU ARRIVE ON CAMPUS IN THE FALL, YOU MAY HAVE TO PAY FOR YOUR PHYSICAL. THOSE OF YOU WHO PARTICIPATE IN ATHLETICS PROBABLY HAD A PHYSICAL SOMETIME THIS YEAR. IF THIS IS THE CASE, YOUR DOCTOR WILL USUALLY SIGN YOUR FORM WITHOUT REQUIRING YOU TO TAKE ANOTHER PHYSICAL.

EARLIER IN THIS BOOKLET I MENTIONED A STATEMENT OF GOALS (SEE APPENDIX, PAGES XI,XII) AND IT'S IMPORTANCE. I CAN NOT BEGIN TO TELL YOU THE IMPORTANCE OF YOUR WRITING A STATEMENT OF GOALS.

IN MANY HIGH SCHOOLS STUDENTS RECEIVE CREDIT IN THEIR SENIOR ENGLISH CLASS FOR WRITING THE STATEMENT OF GOALS. THE STATEMENT THEN GOES TO AN ADVANCED TYPING CLASS WHERE THOSE STUDENTS RECEIVE CREDIT FOR TYPING THE STATEMENT. THE STATEMENT IS THEN RETURNED TO THE WRITER WHO WILL USE IT IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER:

1. A.I.P.C., LAGUNA OR ZUNI SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION.
2. NAVAJO HEALTH AUTHORITY SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION.
3. NAVAJO HEALTH AUTHORITY SUMMER WORK APPLICATION.

4-9. SIX INDEPENDENT SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATIONS.

YOU CAN SEE THAT YOUR ORIGINAL STATEMENT OF GOALS WAS A BENEFIT TO MANY PEOPLE, ESPECIALLY YOU, THE WRITER. BE SURE TO KEEP AN EXTRA COPY OF YOUR STATEMENT AS IT IS MUCH EASIER TO RETYPE YOUR STATEMENT RATHER THAN HAVE TO REWRITE AND RETYPE IT.

YOU SHOULD INCLUDE A STATEMENT OF GOALS WITH EACH SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION AS THIS WILL TELL THE PEOPLE MORE ABOUT YOU, AND PLACE YOU IN A BETTER POSITION TO RECEIVE A SCHOLARSHIP. YOU SHOULD COMPLETE YOUR ORIGINAL STATEMENT OF GOALS IN NOVEMBER BEFORE YOUR THANKSGIVING VACATION.

AFTER YOUR ACCEPTANCE TO COLLEGE THERE WILL BE A NUMBER OF FORMS AND CHECK SHEETS SENT TO YOU BY YOUR COLLEGE. CHECK WITH YOUR COUNSELOR IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS CONCERNING THESE FORMS. MAKE SURE THAT THE FORMS ARE RETURNED TO THE COLLEGE PROMPTLY.

PROMPTLY...DEADLINES. ANOTHER CONFLICT BETWEEN YOU, THE NATIVE AMERICAN, CAN THE NON-INDIAN COLLEGES. SINCE THE BEGINNING OF TIME MOST OF YOU HAVE BEEN LIVING IN A VERY CAREFREE, RELAXED WORLD WHERE TIME WAS NOT THAT IMPORTANT, THIS BEING THE INDIAN WORLD. IF EVERYONE OPERATED ON INDIAN TIME IT WOULD BE A FAR BETTER WORLD WITHOUT HASSLE, RAT-RACE, AND ULCERS, BUT SUCH IS NOT THE CASE.

SOON YOU WILL BE ENTERING THE NON-INDIAN WORLD OF COLLEGE WHERE TIME (DEADLINES) IS A BIG DEAL. DURING YOUR COLLEGE YEARS YOU WILL BE FACED WITH MANY DEADLINES. A SPECIFIC TIME WHEN FORMS, APPLICATIONS, REPORTS, AND THEMES MUST BE SUBMITTED. FAILURE TO MEET DEADLINES WILL CAUSE YOU TO LOSE SOMETHING, WHETHER IT BE MONEY OR A GRADE. STILL, REMAIN A NATIVE AMERICAN BUT TURN IN EVERYTHING ON TIME.

"NEW WAY, OLD WAY"

WE SHALL LEARN ALL THESE DEVICES THE WHITE MAN HAS.

WE SHALL HANDLE HIS TOOLS FOR OURSELVES.

WE SHALL MASTER HIS MACHINERY, HIS INVENTIONS,
HIS SKILLS, HIS MEDICINE,
HIS PLANNING;

BUT WE'LL RETAIN OUR BEAUTY

AND STILL BE INDIAN.

DAVID MARTIN NEZ
NAVAJO

V

COLLEGE BOUND STUDENTS
SENIOR YEAR-TIMETABLE

MONTH		REF. PAGE
SEPTEMBER	REGISTER FOR A. C. T.	6
OCTOBER	TAKE A. C. T.	8
NOVEMBER	WRITE STATEMENT OF GOALS	32
	APPLY FOR INDEPENDENT COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS	13
DECEMBER	COMPLETE COLLEGE ADMISSION APPLICATION	9
JANUARY	COMPLETE F.F.S. OR F.A.F.	24
	COMPLETE F.F.S. INSTITUTIONAL DATA SHEET	26
	COMPLETE STATE FINANCIAL AID APPLICATION	29
	COMPLETE COLLEGE FINANCIAL AID APPLICATION	29
	COMPLETE PUEBLO FINANCIAL DATA FORM	15
	COMPLETE HEALTH AUTHORITY FINANCIAL DATA FORM	22
FEBRUARY	COMPLETE HOUSING APPLICATION	32
MARCH	COMPLETE PUEBLO SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION	14
	COMPLETE HEALTH AUTHORITY SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION	22
APRIL	COMPLETE PHYSICAL FORM	33
MAY	COMPLETE ALL ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NEEDED BY THE COLLEGE	33
JUNE	VISIT SCHOLARSHIP OFFICE	17

VI

COLLEGE...HERE I COME

It is now June and you have graduated from high school. I would like to congratulate you on a job well done. Don't celebrate too long as there are a number of things that you need to do in preparation for college in the fall.

Freshmen Orientation/Registration. These are usually two-day programs offered at different times during the summer or immediately before the start of the fall semester for freshmen only. They provide an opportunity for freshmen to familiarize themselves with the college campus, register for classes, and find out about the student services offered by the college. Larger colleges usually offer two or three sessions during the summer while smaller colleges offer one session a few days before the start of the fall semester.

You are strongly urged to attend the first orientation session offered by your college. In this way you will have first choice in registering for your fall classes.

At this time you will be assigned an Advisor* who will help in selecting your classes. It is important that you see your advisor* each semester before registering.

Although I am not your advisor I recommend that you take a college reading course during your first semester if at all possible since a considerable amount of your time will be spent reading assignments. This course will improve your reading speed and comprehension.

Do you know how to type? If not, you should take a typing class as many of your assignments should be typed. Talk to your advisor about these two classes.

It is very important that you be aware of and take advantage of the many free student services that are offered by colleges. All of these services will be explained during your freshmen orientation.

Student services are usually divided into three catagories:

1. Those available to everyone.

2. Those available to minorities.

3. Those available to specific minorities (Native Americans).

As a Native American most services will be available to you, but you must make the first move. Otherwise, how are they to know that you have a concern, question or problem?

The most important programs available to you will be those offered to Native Americans because these programs are usually run by Native Americans.

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* See appendix, Terms/Definitions

The programs and services will have different names depending upon the college, but they are all in business for the same purpose: to help you successfully complete college.

All colleges have a Counseling Service which is available to you, and most colleges in the Southwest have Native American Counselors. You must find someone at college that you can go to with your concerns, questions, or problems; and a Native American Counselor might be the perfect person to help you with these matters. The person that you choose to confide in should be very familiar with your college and the services that it offers.

Other college services that will be explained to you during Freshmen orientation are: Health Service, Insurance Plans, Financial Aid Services, Emergency Loan Services, Tutoring Assistance, Dorm Mothers, Reading and Speech Clinics, Intramural and Recreational Activities, Banking Services, Bookstores, and Mail Services.

During this time you will also be welcomeed by Presidents, Deans, Faculty, and Upperclassmen.

Even though you are not required to attend Freshmen orientation I strongly urge you to attend. Take your parents with you so that they can see where you will be living for the next four years. Parents are welcome.

Scholarship and Grant money can not be used to pay for Freshmen orientation because you are not an official college student. The cost to you will be travel, room, and board*.

Now that registration is over, you should be familiar with your college, the services that it offers, and you should have registered for your fall classes. (That takes care of everything but finding a boyfriend or girlfriend).

One summer away, away. A chance to see living
As it is. A mirror image of myself and what I am.
I have found myself and I have found (my) people.
A gratitude for what I have. A gratitude for my
heritage and culture and this I value as true, and
the highest of all knowledge.
That one can cry, that one can laugh, that one
can love, in a world of strangers, and yet be Indain.
It is beauty.

Robert Harvey, Navajo

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*See appendix, Terms/Definitions

VII

COLLEGE...HERE I AM

WHEN ARRIVING AT COLLEGE IN THE FALL GO TO YOUR RESIDENCE HALL FIRST, AND YOU WILL MEET YOUR RESIDENCE HALL COUNSELOR OR DORM PROCTOR. YOUR PROCTOR WILL EXPLAIN TO YOU THE RESIDENCE HALL PROCEDURES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS. SINCE YOUR PROCTOR WILL BE AN OLDER STUDENT HE CAN ALSO BE OF ASSISTANCE TO YOU ABOUT CAMPUS LIFE.

AFTER CHECKING INTO YOUR ROOM YOU SHOULD THEN GO TO THE FINANCIAL AID OFFICE TO CHECK ON YOUR SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANTS, (ALSO WORK/STUDY AND LOANS IF THEY APPLY TO YOU). IF EVERYTHING IS IN ORDER YOU WILL BE GIVEN (IN CASH) ONE HALF OF YOUR SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT MONEY. THE OTHER HALF WILL BE GIVEN TO YOU AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SPRING SEMESTER.

IF THERE IS A PROBLEM WITH YOUR FINANCIAL MATTERS DO NOT PANIC. YOU AND THE FINANCIAL AID OFFICER SHOULD CONTACT YOUR HIGH SCHOOL COUNSELOR, THE A.I.P.C., LAGUNA OR ZUNI SCHOLARSHIP OFFICE OR THE NAVAJO HEALTH AUTHORITY OFFICE OF STUDENT AFFAIRS. IT MAY BE THAT EVEN THOUGH YOU HAVE OFFICIALLY RECEIVED A SCHOLARSHIP YOUR SCHOLARSHIP GRANT HAS NOT ARRIVED AT THE COLLEGE. THIS HAPPENS OCCASIONALLY WITH COLLEGES THAT START IN AUGUST.

IN ANY EVENT, IF YOU HAVE A FINANCIAL PROBLEM; DON'T DO ANYTHING... DON'T LEAVE...STAY WHERE YOU ARE AND SOLVE THE PROBLEM. JUST THINK OF ALL OF THE HARD WORK THAT YOU HAVE PUT INTO GETTING TO WHERE YOU ARE NOW, AND CONTACT THE PEOPLE MENTIONED ABOVE WHO WILL HELP YOU SOLVE THE PROBLEM.

LET US CONTINUE ASSUMING THAT YOU DO NOT HAVE A FINANCIAL PROBLEM, WHICH IS USUALLY THE CASE. SINCE THIS MAY BE THE FIRST TIME IN YOUR LIFE THAT YOU HAVE HAD SUCH A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY ($1,000) IN YOUR POSSESSION, AND THERE WILL NOT BE ANYONE AT COLLEGE TO TELL YOU HOW TO SPEND THE MONEY YOU SHOULD PRACTICE GOOD MONEY MANAGEMENT. (1) PAY FOR YOUR TUITION AND FEES. (2) PAY FOR YOUR ROOM. (3) BUY A SEVEN-DAY MEAL TICKET. (4) BUY YOUR BOOKS.

AFTER PAYING YOUR BILLS ALL REMAINING MONEY BELONGS TO YOU FOR PERSONAL EXPENSES, BUT REMEMBER THAT THIS PERSONAL EXPENSE MONEY MUST LAST YOU FOR THE ENTIRE SEMESTER (ABOUT 4½ MONTHS).

SINCE MOST COLLEGES NOW OFFER STUDENT BANKING SERVICES YOU SHOULD OPEN A SAVING ACCOUNT WITH YOUR PERSONAL EXPENSE MONEY.

BUDGET YOUR MONEY BY WITHDRAWING ONLY A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF MONEY EACH WEEK ON FRIDAY, IF YOU LIKE. SINCE THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 18 WEEKS IN A SEMESTER, DIVIDE THE AMOUNT OF PERSONAL EXPENSE MONEY THAT YOU HAVE BY 18 AND WITHDRAW THIS AMOUNT EACH WEEK.

IF YOUR FAMILY IS FORTUNATE ENOUGH TO BE ABLE TO SEND MONEY TO YOU, HAVE THEM SEND A CERTAIN AMOUNT EACH MONTH RATHER THAN A LARGER AMOUNT IN THE BEGINNING. MOST MONEY PROBLEMS OCCUR SOMETIME BETWEEN THE MIDDLE AND THE END OF THE SEMESTER. BY BUDGETING YOUR MONEY YOU WILL HAVE SOME MONEY AVAILABLE IF AN EMERGENCY OCCURS.

A WORD OF CAUTION ABOUT BUYING YOUR BOOKS. DO NOT BUY YOUR BOOKS FROM JUST ANYONE. YOU MAY BE BUYING BOOKS THAT ARE OUT OF DATE. TO PLAY IT SAFE YOU SHOULD NOT BUY YOUR BOOKS UNTIL AFTER YOUR FIRST DAY OF CLASSES. ALL COLLEGE TEACHERS USE THE FIRST DAY OF CLASS TO DISCUSS THEIR OFFICE HOURS, ATTENDANCE, GRADES, CLASS ASSIGNMENTS, AND BOOKS. BY WAITING UNTIL AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF CLASSES YOU WILL END UP BUYING THE CORRECT BOOKS. I WOULD FURTHER SUGGEST THAT YOU BUY USED BOOKS IF POSSIBLE AS THIS WILL END UP SAVING YOU MONEY.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO WRITE DOWN YOUR INSTRUCTOR'S (TEACHER'S) OFFICE HOURS AS IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO MAKE AN APPOINTMENT TO SEE HIM AT A LATER TIME CONCERNING YOUR PROGRESS IN CLASS. MANY INDIAN STUDENTS ARE RELUCTANT TO TALK TO NON-INDIAN COLLEGE INSTRUCTORS, AND THESE SAME INSTRUCTORS INCORRECTLY ASSUME THAT THE INDIAN STUDENT IS NOT INTERESTED. YOU DO NOT HAVE TO DO A WAR DANCE IN HIS OFFICE OR CALL HIM A DEVIL, BUT FORCE YOURSELF, IF NECESSARY, TO TALK OVER PROBLEMS WITH YOUR INSTRUCTOR. AFTER ALL HE IS THERE TO HELP YOU, AND YOUR TUITION PAYS HIS SALARY.

YOUR SECOND HOME...THE LIBRARY. COMPARED WITH YOUR HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY, BIGNESS IS THE ONLY DIFFERENCE. SINCE YOU SHOULD SPEND MORE TIME IN THE LIBRARY THAN ANY OTHER BUILDING ON CAMPUS, EXCEPT YOUR DORM ROOM, YOU SHOULD GET TO KNOW THE LIBRARY INTIMATELY AND USE IT EXTENSIVELY. YOUR TIME SPENT IN THE LIBRARY MAY VERY WELL PROVIDE YOU WITH A COLLEGE DIPLOMA.

MOST COLLEGE LIBRARIES ORGANIZE FRESHMEN ORIENTATION TOURS, AND IT IS A MUST FOR YOU TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE TOURS. IF THIS IS NOT THE CASE AT YOUR COLLEGE, YOU AND A SMALL GROUP OF FRIENDS SHOULD ASK TO BE TAKEN ON A TOUR. TOURS WILL ONLY ACQUAINT YOU WITH THE LIBRARY IN A GENERAL WAY, SO AS TIME GOES BY YOU WILL STILL NEED TO ASK SPECIFIC QUESTIONS OF THE LIBRARIAN. ONE THING ABOVE ALL ELSE IN THE USE OF YOUR LIBRARY, DO NOT BE AFRAID TO ASK QUESTIONS, DO NOT HESITATE TO ASK QUESTIONS. MOST COLLEGE LIBRARIANS ARE MORE THAN HAPPY TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS. AFTER ALL, THIS IS THEIR JOB, THIS IS WHAT THEY ARE PAID TO DO, BUT NO ONE CAN ANSWER A QUESTION UNTIL IT IS ASKED. YOU ARE NOT EXPECTED TO KNOW ABOUT A NEW, STRANGE LIBRARY THAT YOU HAVE NEVER SEEN BEFORE, BUT YOU ARE EXPECTED TO ASK QUESTIONS. THOSE OF YOU WHO ASK QUESTIONS WILL RECEIVE ANSWERS AND SURVIVE COLLEGE.

MOST COLLEGE LIBRARIES HAVE ADJOINING ROOM, USUALLY NAMED AFTER SOME FAMOUS PERSON THAT DONATED MONEY TO THE COLLEGE, THAT PROVIDE EXCELLENT PLACES TO STUDY. (THEY EVEN HAVE A ROOM NAMED AFTER ME...THE JOHN). THESE ROOMS ARE EQUIPPED WITH TYPEWRITERS, TABLES, AND EVEN SOFT CHAIRS FOR STUDY. THERE ARE ALSO SMALL CONFERENCE ROOMS FOR GROUP DISCUSSIONS AND STUDY. TAKE YOUR BOOKS TO SUPPER WITH YOU AND THEN HEAD FOR THE LIBRARY AS YOU WILL HAVE LESS DISTRACTIONS THERE THAN YOUR ROOM.

RESERVED BOOKS...WHAT'S THIS? YOU WILL BE GIVEN SPECIFIC OUTSIDE READING ASSIGNMENTS (OTHER THAN YOUR REGULAR TEXTBOOKS) IN MANY OF YOUR CLASSES. WHERE DO YOU FIND THESE BOOKS? THESE BOOKS ARE USUALLY SET ASIDE ON SPECIAL SHELVES IN THE LIBRARY OR IN A RESERVE BOOK ROOM, BUT YOU MUST ASK FOR THE BOOKS SINCE THEY ARE RESERVED FOR PEOPLE IN YOUR CLASS.

Taking Notes...A Must. The key words in notetaking are clarity and brevity. The value of taking notes is destroyed when you get too many or you can not interpret them after you leave the classroom. Since most college instructors teach by the lecture method (talking one-hundred-miles-per-hour) you will be required to take notes (writing down what your instructor is saying). Since it will be impossible for you to write down everything that is said here are some hints about taking notes: (1) Buy an inexpensive tape recorder, (2) Don't print, write it is faster, (3) Sit where you can hear, (4) Don't try to write everything, (5) Use an outline form, (6) Skip words like; The, And, It, just write down the important words, (7) Develop your own shorthand system, (8) Don't worry about penmanship, (9) No one has to be able to read your notes but you.

The type of notes that you take will depend on the purpose for which they are to be used. The card-system of note making is good. Another equally important system is the notebook method.

A card-system is best for taking notes from sources materials in order to write from them or for taking key ideas from lecture notes or testbook materials to study for examinations. This system is to be used outside of class. In a card-system use a number for each main topic and the same number with a small letter for subsequent cards on the same topic. For instance, the cards for the first topic would be 1a, 1b, etc. The second topic would contain the cards 2a, 2b, etc. Divide the topics by inserting larger cards or tabbed cards between them. Each card should contain only one main idea.

Another type of notemaking is the use of a notebook. This method is used in class principally for lectures. It is very important that you have a separate notebook or one that is divided into sections for each subject. Put the date and the course number on each page, and write on only one side of the paper.

Do not wait until the night before a test, review, review, and review your notes on a weekly basis.

Developing Good Study Habits...There is no substitution for daily reparation. Since many high school students do not know how to study, developing good study habits may be something new for you. To me developing good study habits means budgeting your time so that you read all assignments on time, and turn in all written assignments on time. Remember that after reading an assignment you must be able to understand and remember what you read. For most of us this requires that we read the assignment more than one time. Also, remember that written assignments must be of the quality demanded by your instructor.

Many instructors will allow you to turn in a rough draft (unofficial) copy of your written assignment which will be corrected and turned back to you without a grade. You can rewrite the paper with a better understanding of what the instructor wants. Naturally the rough draft deadline is much earlier than the deadline for your official written assignment. Please see the value of being able to turn in a rough draft and take advantage of this opportunity if it is offered to you.

Reading Assignments...Two Types. You will be given reading assignments from your regular textbook (or textbooks) along with outside reading assignments. If you do not turn in a written assignment on time it is obvious to everyone in the arena, but not so with reading assignments. If you do not read your assignment for the next class no one will know but you. Your instructor will not ask if you read the assignment, and this makes it easy not to read your assignment.

The days go by and you keep putting off your reading assignments. Then comes the day that you haven't been thinking about...test time. Here you are with 600 pages to read in your regular textbook, your notes to study, 200 pages to read in a book that someone else has checked out of the library (outside reading), and it is the night before the test. There is no way for you in this situation (like having a piece of frybread without salt). You could study all night and maybe fall asleep taking the test, or study for part of the night, go to bed and hope for the best. In any case your grade on the test probably would not be very good...sure enough you get your test back with a big fat "F" (that F doesn't mean friendly).

That was your first test, and it is still early in the semester. Now what? Try this for a solution: Attend class regularly, take notes as usual and review them weekly, do outside reading early when the books are easier to check out of the library because it is too early for others to worry about them, keep up with your textbook reading on a daily basis.

Most college classes meet three times a week (Mon., Wed., Fri.). If you receive a reading assignment on Monday read half of it on Monday and the other half on Tuesday. In this way you will be prepared for the next class on Wednesday. Remember that there is no substitute for daily preparation.

It is test time again but now you are ready (you have salt for your frybread). Divide your time between reviewing your textbook and your notes. If the outside reading books are checked out of the library, don't worry about it, you already know the material and besides you took notes when you read the material earlier.

I can assure you that your test grade will be better, and if you keep this up you are on the road to being a college graduate.

More About...Budgeting Your Time. Budgeting your time saves time. Make a weekly schedule of your time so that you will know exactly what to study and when to study it. Your time budget will eliminate confusion about what to do next. In your time budget you should set aside time for classes, study, sleep, and recreation. Your budget should be flexible to allow for tests and trips home which do not happen every week (See page 45 for sample weekly study schedule).

Most of you will be taking 15 credit hours which means that you will be in class 15 hours per week or three hours per day (this is one-half your high school class time).

I recommend that you study two hours for every hour in class. If you are in class 15 hours per week then you should study 30 hours for a total class/study time of 45 hours per week. This is little more than a regular job, and believe me college is a job.

If you study five hours per day Monday through Saturday you will have Sunday off and still study 30 hours per week.

Before you call me crazy, let's look at your typical college day. Class, three hours; Study, five hours; Sleep, eight hours; Eat two hours; Recreation/personal, six hours. One third of the day for sleep; another third for study and class; and still another third for eating, recreation, and personal. Your recreation/personal time will increase on Saturdays as you will not have classes. Let Sunday be your day to do anything that you like. Above all keep your fun and work time evenly divided.

Self Discipline...Self discipline is being able to say No (in a nice way) to three of your best friends who want you to go to a movie with them when you are studying for a big test. Self discipline is making yourself do the right thing without being told. Self discipline is writing this booklet rather than going to a Summer Corn Dance.

In high school, parents, relatives, teachers, and principals were always telling you what to do and when do it. Now you are on your own in college and there is no one but yourself to tell you what to do and when to do it.

You now have more freedom and less restrictions, so you must learn self discipline and practice it as never before.

Make all decisions the Pueblo way...think clearly, take your time, think about what your relatives would want you to do, do the right thing, and you will always make the right decision. Making the right decision is self discipline. It takes self discipline to be successful in college.

Your Competition...It's Tougher. Many college freshmen make the mistake of thinking that the difference between the twelfth and thirteenth years will be the same as the difference between any two high school years. This is not true. If you went through high school ranked in the middle of your class your competition in college will be tougher because most college students ranked from the middle to the top of their high school classes. In fact, I would say that one-half of the freshmen at your college ranked in the top one-fourth of their high school classes. If you did not rank in the top one-fourth of your high school class don't get discouraged, just be prepared to work harder in college.

Just remember that the competition is going to be tougher. Be prepared for this. Just remember that hard work and determination can accomplish many things.

More Forms...I'm Afraid So. You have received a A.I.P.C., Laguna, or Zuni Scholarship. Remember that you must send a copy of your grades to either scholarship office each semester. This is a must, otherwise you will not receive your scholarship for the next semester. Since your scholarship is for one year only you will be required to reapply for your scholarship during the Spring semester of each year. You will now use a continuing student scholarship application form. If you sccessfully complete (C average) 24 credit hours, your scholarship will be automatically renewed.

VIII

STAYING IN COLLEGE

MORE HINTS ON HOW TO STUDY. IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED THAT OF THE STUDENTS WHO ENROLL IN COLLEGE IN ANY GIVEN YEAR, APPROXIMATELY ONE-HALF OF THEM FAIL TO GRADUATE. THE DROPOUTS OCCUR FOR VARIOUS REASONS, BUT THERE IS MUCH EVIDENCE TO INDICATE THAT MANY STUDENTS FAIL IN COLLEGE BECAUSE THEY HAVE NEVER DEVELOPED EFFECTIVE STUDY SKILLS AND WORK HABITS.

DO YOU KNOW HOW TO STUDY? IF YOU DO NOT, THEN THE TIME TO LEARN IS NOW. IF YOU DO NOT KNOW HOW TO STUDY, THE CHANCES ARE THAT YOU CAN IMPROVE YOUR STUDY PROCEDURES BY USING THE FOLLOWING TECHIQUES SUGGESTED BY DR. FRANK J. ADAMS IN HIS BOOK, A GUIDE FOR THE COLLEGE-BOUND STUDENT.

1. STUDY IN A QUIET PLACE—NO RADIO OR TELEVISION.
2. KEEP YOUR STUDY ROOM COOL AND WELL LIGHTED.
3. STUDY AT THE SAME PLACE AND, IF POSSIBLE, AT THE SAME TIME EACH DAY.
4. HAVE DESK OR TABLE CLEARED OF DISTRACTING MATERIALS.
5. HAVE SUCH MATERIALS AS PAPER, PENCILS, ERASERS, INK, PEN, DICTIONARY, AND TEXTBOOKS AT YOUR WORK DESK SO THAT YOU CAN REACH THESE MATERIALS WITHOUT GETTING UP.
6. BUDGET TIME SO THAT SPECIAL ACTIVITIES WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH CLASS WORK AND ASSIGNMENTS.
7. TRY TO FOLLOW YOUR TIME SCHEDULE CONSCIENTIOUSLY.
8. REMIND YOURSELF OF THE PURPOSE OF STUDYING BEFORE STARTING YOUR HOMEWORK.
    A. STUDY WITH THE INTENT OF ACQUIRING KNOWLEDGE THAT IS THOROUGH AND COMPLETE.
    B. DON'T BE SATISFIED WITH HALF-MASTERING OR JUST "GETTING BY".
    C. GET THE SATISFACTION THAT COMES FROM DOING A THOROUGH PIECE OF WORK.
9. BEGIN YOUR WORK IMMEDIATELY WITHOUT STALLING.
10. DO THE HARDEST JOB FIRST.
11. GO OVER THE WHOLE LESSON QUICKLY TO FIND OUT WHAT IT IS ALL ABOUT.
    A. GO BACK FOR DETAILS.
    B. CLOSE THE BOOK AND TRY TO SUMMARIZE ORALLY THE READING.
    C. ASK YOURSELF QUESTIONS AS THOUGH YOU WERE THE TEACHER.
12. SELECT EACH IMPORTANT IDEA FROM A PARAGRAPH AND MAKE A NOTE OF IT.

13. WORK READING, WRITING, AND MATHEMATICS IN THESE WAYS:

    A. TRY TO LEARN THE MEANING OF THE NEW WORDS YOU MEET.
    B. KEEP WELL ORGANIZED AND LEGIBLE NOTES.
    C. CHECK SPELLING, PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS, AND ACCURACY OF COMPUTATIONS.
    D. REVIEW MATHEMATICAL SKILLS.
    E. TRY TO IMPROVE PENMANSHIP. TAKE PRIDE IN PENMANSHIP AND IN THE APPEARANCE OF COMPLETED ASSIGNMENTS.
    F. KNOW WHY YOU ARE STUDYING A PARTICULAR SUBJECT AND WHY YOU MUST PREPARE THE LESSON IN A PARTICULAR WAY.

14. OUTLINE WHENEVER POSSIBLE EVEN A FIVE-MINUTE SPEECH.

15. LAY ASIDE WRITTEN WORK FOR SEVERAL HOURS BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO MAKE A FINAL COPY.

    A. REREAD IT ALOUD TO ASSIST YOU IN FINDING FLAWS IN CONTINUITY OR SENSE.
    B. CHECK PUNCTUATION AND SENTENCE STRUCTURE.

16. KEEP A LIST OF WEAK POINTS IN EACH SUBJECT AND TRY TO CORRECT THEM.

17. FREQUENT REVIEW SHOULD FOLLOW THE FIRST ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE MATERIAL.

    A. A LATE REVIEW ACTUALLY REPRESENTS RELEARNING UNLESS IDEAS ARE ALREADY FIRMLY FIXED.
    B. THE RATE OF FORGETTING IS SUCH THAT IS HAS BEEN ESTIMATED THAT YOU WILL FORGET 50% OF NEW MATERIAL UNLESS YOU REVIEW IT WITHIN A DAY.
    C. EVENTUALLY WITHOUT REVIEW YOU WILL BE FORTUNATE IF YOU RETAIN 10% OF THE NEW MATERIAL.

18. REVIEW, DISCUSS, REVIEW, DISCUSS AND CONTINUE REVIEW.

HUNDREDS OF COLLEGES FRESHMEN HAVE INDICATED IN SURVEYS THAT THEY HAD NOT ADEQUATELY PREPARED THEMSELVES IN HIGH SCHOOL FOR THE AMOUNT AND QUALITY OF WORK AND THE NEED FOR INDEPENDENT STUDY REQUIRED IN COLLEGE. THEY HAVE INDICATED THAT OTHER PROBLEMS TYPICALLY ENCOUNTERED INCLUDED:

A. ADJUSTING TO THE COLLEGE PACE AND FREEDOM OF COLLEGE LIFE.
B. MAINTAINING A PROPER BALANCE BETWEEN ACADEMIC AND OTHER ACTIVITIES (INCLUDING CO-CURRICULAR AND SOCIAL).
C. SETTING UP A SYSTEMATIC STUDY SCHEDULE AND FOLLOWING IT.
D. ADJUSTING TO DORMITORY LIFE.
E. LEARNING TO COPE WITH HOMESICKNESS.
F. MANAGING FINANCES.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE A KIND OF INSURANCE AGAINST ENDING UP AS ONE OF THE APPROXIMATELY 50% THAT DROP OUT OF COLLEGE, YOU SHOULD BEGIN NOW TO DEVELOP OF IMPROVE THESE ABILITIES:

1. ABILITY TO STUDY.

2. ABILITY TO READ WITH SPEED AND A HIGH DEGREE OF COMPREHENSION.

3. ABILITY TO WRITE EFFECTIVELY.
4. ABILITY TO COMPARE, EVALUATE, TO ANALYZE.
5. ABILITY TO SPEAK EFFECTIVELY.
6. ABILITY TO TAKE NOTES, TO OUTLINE, AND TO SUMMARIZE.
7. ABILITY TO ENGAGE IN INDEPENDENT STUDY.
8. ABILITY TO USE LIBRARY FACILITIES.
9. ABILITY TO MANAGE YOUR MONEY.
10. ABILITY TO MANAGE YOUR PERSONAL AFFAIRS IN A RESPONSIBLE, MATURE MANNER.
11. ABILITY TO MANAGE YOUR TIME.
12. ABILITY TO SOCIALIZE.
13. ABILITY TO MAKE DECISONS, TO BECOME PROGRESSIVELY BETTER ABLE TO GUIDE YOURSELF, AND TO HAVE THE COURAGE OF YOUR CONVICTIONS.
14. ABILITY TO RECOGNIZE WHEN YOU NEED HELP AND TO SEEK IT.

WEEKLY STUDY SCHEDULE

	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.	SUN.
7-8	DRESS BREAKFAST	DRESS BREAKFAST	DRESS BREAKFAST	DRESS BREAKFAST	DRESS BREAKFAST	SLEEP OPEN	SLEEP CHURCH
8-9	CHEMISTRY	ENGLISH	CHEMISTRY	ENGLISH	CHEMISTRY	OPEN	OPEN
9-10	REVIEW PSYCH.	SPEECH	REVIEW PSYCH	PRACTICE	REVIEW PSYCH.	OPEN	OPEN
10-11	PSYCH.	SPEECH	PSYCH	SPEECH	PSYCH	OPEN	OPEN
11-12	REVIEW HISTORY	SPEECH	REVIEW HISTORY	SPEECH	REVIEW HISTORY	OPEN	OPEN
12-1	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH
1-2	HISTORY	OPEN	HISTORY	OPEN	HISTORY	LIBRARY WORK	READING PAPERS
2-3	CHEMISTRY LAB.	PHYS. ED.	IMPROVE SPEECH	PHYS. ED.	CHEMISTRY	ON PAPERS	OPEN
3-4		CHEM		PSYCH.	CHEM.	OPEN	OPEN
4-5		CHEM.		PSYCH.	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN
5-6	LAB. REPORT	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN
6-7	DINNER	DINNER	DINNER	DINNER	DINNER	DINNER	DINNER
7-8	ENGLISH	PSYCH.	FINISH ENGLISH	CHEM.	OPEN.	OPEN	PSYCH.
8-9	ENGLISH	PSYCH.	THEME AND	CHEM.	OPEN	OPEN	PSYCH.
9-10	HISTORY	START ENGLISH	MORE WORK	HISTORY	OPEN	OPEN	HISTORY
10-11	HISTORY	THEME	ON SPEECH	HISTORY	OPEN	OPEN	HISTORY

A recent college survey of 200 students on probation (less than C average) indicated the following results:

Probation Students:

1. Did not study daily in the same place.
2. Skipped graphs and tables in the text.
3. Did not look up unfamiliar words in the dictionary.
4. Did not skim a chapter before reading it in detail.
5. Did take notes in class as rapidly as they could write.
6. Did not use outline form in taking notes.
7. Did sit up late the night before the exams.
8. Tried to memorize the text in preparation for the exam.

Test Strategy. Ways of studying that are common to all exams:

1. Approach the test confidently, take it calmly.
2. Remember to review, the week before the test.
3. Cover material over several 1-2 hour sessions rather than one long 3-4 hour session.
4. Don't "cram", be careful of your diet and sleep...especially as the test draws near.
5. The schedule should be planned specifically that is, a certain area is to be reviewed during each specific review session.
6. Recreation and adequate rest should not be omitted in the time schedule.
7. Emphasis in review should be on integration.
8. The student should first make a list of the major topics in the course, including all the written material and reading material done. Then he should write a summary or an outline of the material related to each of these major topics with particular attention to the relationships among them.
9. The student should know the instructor, the things which he emphasized in the course, the type of questions which he asks, and the type of answer he wants.
10. Attend classes without fail the week or two prior to the exam. The instructor has made up the exam and has points in mind when he is teaching.

11. RELAXATION, A LITTLE FUN, AND EARLY TO BED IS THE BEST PROGRAM FOR THE EVENING BEFORE AN EXAM.

12. ARRIVE ON TIME ON THE TEST DATE WITH THE NECESSARY MATERIALS. THE STUDENT SHOULD NOT ARRIVE TOO EARLY AND GET INVOLVED IN LAST MINUTE DISCUSSIONS WHICH CAN ONLY CONTRIBUTE TO ANY FEELING OF FEAR OR NERVOUSNESS.

13. CHOOSE A GOOD SEAT, GET COMFORTABLE AND RELAX.

14. LISTEN CAREFULLY TO ALL DIRECTIONS.

15. APPORTION YOUR TIME INTELLIGENTLY WITH AN "EXAM BUDGET".

16. READ ALL DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY, TWICE IF NECESSARY, PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE SCORING PLAN.

17. LOOK OVER THE WHOLE TEST BEFORE ANSWERING QUESTIONS.

18. START RIGHT IN IF POSSIBLE, STAY WITH IT, USE EVERY SECOND EFFECTIVELY.

19. DO THE EASY QUESTIONS FIRST, POSTPONE THE HARDER QUESTIONS UNTIL LATER.

20. DETERMINE THE PATTERN OF THE TEST QUESTIONS. IF IT'S HARD-EASY ETC., ANSWER ACCORDINGLY.

21. READ EACH QUESTION CAREFULLY, MAKE SURE YOU UNDERSTAND EACH ONE BEFORE YOU ANSWER, RE-READ IF NECESSARY.

22. THINK! AVOID HURRIED ANSWERS, GUESS INTELLIGENTLY.

23. "WATCH YOUR WATCH" AND EXAM BUDGET", BUT DO A LITTLE BALANCING OF THE TIME YOU DEVOTE TO EACH QUESTION.

24. GET ALL THE HELP YOU CAN FROM THE "CUE" WORDS.

25. REPHASE DIFFICULT QUESTIONS FOR YOURSELF, WATCH OUT FOR "SPOILERS"

26. REFRESH YOURSELF WITH A FEW WELL CHOSEN REST PAUSES DURING THE TEST.

27. NOW THAT YOU'RE A "COOL" TEST-TAKER, STAY CLAM AND CONFIDENT THROUGHOUT THE TEST, DON'T LET ANYTHING THROW YOU.

28. EDIT, CHECK, PROOFREAD YOUR ANSWERS, BE A "BITTER ENDER". STAY WORKING UNTIL THEY MAKE YOU GO.

(A) TAKING OBJECTIVE EXAMS.

1. PREPARE THOROUGHLY FOR ALL OF YOUR EXAMS. THERE IS NO REAL SUBSTITUTE FOR STUDY.

A. START STUDYING FOR YOUR FINAL EXAM THE FIRST DAY OF CLASS.
B. KEEP REVIEWING REGULARLY USING A VARIETY OF METHODS.
C. ALWAYS STUDY AS IF AN ESSAY TEST WERE SCHEDULED REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THE TEST WILL BE ESSAY OR SUBJECTIVE.
D. SET UP A SCHEDULE OF INTENSIVE STUDY THE TWO WEEKS BEFORE FINALS.

2. MAKE THE BEST POSSIBLE USE OF YOUR TIME WHEN TAKING EXAMS.

A. BUDGET YOUR TIME.
B. ANSWER EASY ITEMS FIRST.
C. MARK OMITTED ITEMS TO ASSURE EASY RELOCATION.
D. USE REMAINING TIME TO RECONSIDER ANSWERS AND PROOFREAD.
E. TRY TO BE THE LAST ONE TO LEAVE AN EXAM, NOT THE FIRST.

3. AVOID CARELESS ERRORS.

A. READ ALL DIRECTION CAREFULLY.
B. AVOID MECHANICAL ERRORS.
C. CONSIDER ALL ALTERNATIVES IN A MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION BEFORE MAKING YOUR DECISION.

4. PLAN YOUR GUESSING STRATEGY.

A. ALWAYS GUESS IF THERE IS NO PENALTY FOR GUESSING.
B. ALWAYS GUESS IF YOU CAN ELIMINATE CERTAIN OPTIONS IN A MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION.
C. DO NOT GUESS IF THERE IS A CORRECTION FOR GUESSING AND YOU HAVE NO BASIS ON WHICH TO MAKE A CHOICE.
D. DO CHANGE ANSWERS IF YOU HAVE A GOOD REASON TO CHANGE. FIRST IMPRESSIONS ARE NOT ALWAYS THE BEST GUESS.

5. USE LOGICAL REASONING.

A. ELIMINATE OPTIONS WHICH ARE KNOWN TO BE INCORRECT AND CHOOSE FROM THE REMAINING OPTIONS.
B. LOOK FOR INFORMATION IN TEST ITEMS THAT WILL HELP YOU ANSWER OTHER QUESTIONS.
C. RESTRICT CHOICE TO THOSE OPTIONS WHICH INCLUDE ALL OF TWO OR MORE GIVEN STATEMENTS KNOWN TO BE CORRECT.
D. CHOOSE NEITHER OR BOTH OF TWO OPTIONS WHICH IMPLY THE CORRECTNESS OF EACH OTHER.
E. CHOOSE NEITHER OR NONE (BUT NOT BOTH) OF TWO STATEMENTS, ONE OF WHICH, IF CORRECT, WOULD IMPLY THE INCORRECTNESS OF THE OTHER.

6. PAY CLOSE ATTENTION TO KEY WORDS ON TRUE-FALSE TESTS.

A. CLOSED WORDS (SUCH AS NEVER, ONLY, ALWAYS, ALL, NONE, AND MUST) ARE INDICATORS OF A FALSE STATEMENT BECAUSE THEY RESTRICT POSSIBILITIES.
B. OPEN WORDS (SUCH AS USUALLY, FREQUENTLY, MOSTLY, MAY AND GENERALLY) ARE OFTEN FOUND IN TRUE STATEMENTS, BUT MAY BE FOUND IN FALSE STATEMENTS.

7. USE THE CUES WHICH OFTEN EXIST ON TEACHER MADE TESTS BUT DO NOT EXIST ON PUBLISHED, STANDARIZED TESTS SUCH AS THE S.A.T. OR A.C.T.

   A. THE CORRECT OPTION WILL GENERALLY BE LONGER THAN INCORRECT OPTIONS.
   B. THE CORRECT OPTION WILL OFTEN BE QUALIFIED TO GIVE IT MORE PRECISION THAN OTHER OPTIONS.
   C. THE CORRECT OPTION WILL FREQUENTLY BE GENERALIZED TO GIVE IT WIDER APPLICATION THAN THE INCORRECT OPTIONS.
   D. THE CORRECT OPTION WILL BE A GRAMMATICALLY PERFECT EXTENSION OF THE QUESTION ITSELF.
   E. THE CORRECT OPTION WILL NOT CONTAIN LANGUAGE OR TECHNICAL TERMS WHICH YOU ARE NOT EXPECTED TO KNOW.

(B) TAKING ESSAY EXAMINATIONS. AT TIME OF EXAM:

1. READ ALL DIRECTIONS AND CAREFULLY FOLLOW THEM.

2. GLANCE THROUGH THE ENTIRE TEST QUICKLY, DECIDING THE DIVISION OF TIME FOR EACH PART IF THIS IS NOT INDICATED BY THE INSTRUCTOR.

3. ALLOW TIME IN SUCH A WAY AS TO HAVE A FEW MINUTES TO PROOFREAD AND RE-READ ANSWERS BEFORE TURNING IN THE EXAM.

4. DECIDE IMMEDIATELY ON OPTIONAL QUESTIONS.

5. BEGIN WITH THE EASIEST QUESTIONS, AND JOT DOWN IDEAS TO BE INCLUDED IN LATER ONES AS THEY OCCUR. USE THE INSIDE COVER OF THE BLUEBOOK. (COLLEGE TEST ANSWER SHEET).

6. ORGANIZE ANSWERS. PLAN BEFORE STARTING TO WRITE. AN OUTLINE MAY BE THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY TO DO THIS, AND A LITTLE TIME TAKEN FROM WRITING AND USED FOR ORGANIZING OFTEN PAYS BIG DIVIDENDS.

7. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS INDICATED BY KEY WORDS.

   A. NAME, LIST, ENUMERATE - LIST THEM WITHOUT FURTHER ELABORATION.
   B. DEFINE - INDICATE THE GENERAL CLASS TO WHICH AN ITEM BELONGS AND THE WAYS IN WHICH IT DIFFERS FROM OTHER ITEMS. NO DETAILS
   C. DESCRIBE, EXPLAIN - GIVE MORE DETAILS THAN IN DEFINING, AND PRESENT SEVERAL POINTS OR VIEW, RECOUNT, SKETCH, RELATE.
   D. COMPARE - SHOW IN WHAT WAYS THE ITEMS ARE ALIKE AND IN WHAT WAY THEY DIFFER. EMPHASIZE SIMILARITIES.
   E. DISCUSS - TRY TO INCLUDE COMMENTS ON KINDS, CAUSES, QUALITIES, STEPS, ETC., USING ILLUSTRATIONS.
   F. OUTLINE - MAKE AN OUTLINE.
   G. SUMMARIZE - WRITE A SUMMARY, NOT A FULL DISCUSSION NOR AN OUTLINE.
   H. CONTRAST - STRESS DISSIMILARITIES, DIFFERENCES, UNLIKENESSES.
   I. CRITICIZE - EXPRESS YOUR JUDGEMENT ABOUT THE MERIT OR TRUTH OF THE VIEWS MENTIONED IN THE QUESTION. GIVE THE RESULTS OF YOUR ANALYSIS INCLUDING LIMITATIONS AND GOOD POINTS.
   J. DIAGRAM - GIVE DRAWING, CHART, OR PLAN.

K. Evaluate- carefully appraise the problem, giving both advantages and limitations.
L. Illustrate - use figures, pictures, diagrams, or concrete examples.

Improve Your Reading. Several "methods" of study have been devised to be used with school textbooks. Whether they are labeled "Survey Q3R", "PQRST", "Triple S", or some other name, they all are designed to accomplish the same objective, and are basically similar in nature. They are devised to help the student:

A. Select the important ideas and facts.
B. Understand what they mean.
C. Retain them, and
D. Make them easy to review.

The "Survey Q3R Method", devised by Dr. Francis P. Robinson, and which is described in detail in his book Effective Study (Harper and Brothers, 1941, 1946) is one of the first and best of these methods. This system has five steps:

1. Survey: Quickly examine the major headings in a chapter. These will provide a "blueprint" of the chapter. (Total time: 2 to 5 minutes).

2. Questions: Turn each subtitle into a question. You will then have some idea of what to look for in the section. It is often desirable to write the question.

3. Read: Read to answer the question. You can actively search for the important idea, rather than expecting it to be absorbed by 'osmosis" as you pass it by.

4. Recite: Recite the answer to your question in your own words. You may wish to write these answers down.

Repeat these four steps with each headed section in the chapter

5. Review: Review the chapter headings to recall the important points. If you have written down the questions and answers in a systematic way (notes or "flash" cards) you will have a condensed set of the important ideas in the chapter.

Ten Tips For Better Reading.

1. Attack new words by sounding them out. English is an alphabetic language — that is, there is a correspondence between the sound and the spelling of a word, generally.

2. Analyze words by breaking them into parts. Many words are composed of roots, prefixes and suffixes — for example, autograph: auto = self, graph = written = writing one's name.

3. Look up the meaning of unfamiliar words. A dictionary is a reader's best friend.

COMPREHENSION

4. SET A PURPOSE. KNOWING WHY YOU ARE READING AND WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING FOR ARE YOUR MOST SIGNIFICANT COMPREHENSION GUIDES. YOUR REASON FOR READING SETS YOUR LEVEL OF CONCENTRATION, YOUR SPEED AND THE EFFORT YOU APPLY TO REMEMBER WHAT YOU READ.

5. CONCENTRATE AS YOU READ. MOST PEOPLE ARE MEANDERING READERS. THEY DON'T FORCE THEIR ATTENTION TO STICK WITH THE TOPIC. IF YOU WANT TO GET THE MOST OUT OF READING, YOU HAVE TO FOCUS YOUR ATTENTION ON THE PAGE AND KEEP IT THERE.

6. ORGANIZE YOUR THOUGHTS TO GET THE MAIN IDEA. BEFORE READING INTENSIVELY, ASK YOURSELF WHAT THE ARTICLE IS ABOUT AND WHERE IT IS GOING. IT OFTEN PAYS TO SKIM A SELECTION BEFORE YOU READ IT THOROUGHLY. USE THE TITLE AND SUBHEADS TO DIRECT YOUR THINKING.

7. READ DIFFICULT SENTENCES ALOUD. WHERE MEANING IS FUZZY OR READING DIFFICULT, READ ALOUD. LANGUAGE IS PRIMARILY A SPOKEN INSTRUMENT THEREFORE WE TEND TO UNDERSTAND BETTER WHEN THE MESSAGE IS PHRASED ORALLY.

8. VISUALIZE AS YOU READ. PICTURING IN YOUR MIND WHAT YOU ARE READING ABOUT WILL HELP YOU REMEMBER MORE CLEARLY AND WILL HELP RELATE ONE PART TO ANOTHER.

9. ASSOCIATE THE NEW WITH THE OLD. ONE OF THE STANDARD MEANS OF UNDERSTANDING AND REMEMBERING WHAT YOU READ IS TO ASSOCIATE NEW MATERIAL WITH WHAT YOU ALREADY KNOW. YOU KNOW HOW THE U.S. GOVERNMENT IS ORGANIZED. WHEN READING ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, ASSOCIATE IT WITH THAT OF THE U.S. YOU CAN THEN NOTE THE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES.

10. VARY YOUR READING SPEED. CONTRARY TO POPULAR OPINION, A SUPERIOR READER DOES NOT READ EVERYTHING AT AN UNIFORMLY HIGH RATE OF SPEED. HE VARIES HIS RATE TO SUIT HIS PURPOSE AND THE NATURE OF THE READING MATERIAL.

SIMILE

WHAT DID WE SAY TO EACH OTHER
THAT NOW WE ARE AS THE DEER
    WHO WALK IN SINGLE FILE
    WITH HEADS HIGH
    WITH EARS FORWARD
    WITH EYES WATCHFUL
WITH HOOVES ALWAYS PLACED ON FIRM GROUND
IN WHOSE LIMBS THERE IS LATENT FLIGHT

N. SCOTT MOMADAY
KIOWA

HOW TO WRITE A TERM PAPER

I. CHOOSING YOUR TOPIC

- A. DECIDING ON A SUBJECT
- B. FINDING WHETHER ADEQUATE MATERIAL IS AVAILABLE
- C. NARROWING YOUR TOPIC
- D. DECIDING ON A PURPOSE OR THESIS FOR YOUR PAPER
- E. MAKING A TENTATIVE OUTLINE

II. COLLECTING INFORMATION AND IDEAS ON YOUR TOPIC

- A. FINDING MATERIAL ON YOUR TOPIC
- B. ASSEMBLING A WORKING BIBLIOGRAPHY
- C. MAKING NOTE CARDS

III. ORGANIZING YOUR INFORMATION AND IDEAS

- A. SORTING CARDS IN PILES ACCORDING TO HEADINGS
- B. ELIMINATING UNNECESSARY MATERIAL
- C. FINDING INFORMATION TO FILL GAPS
- D. MAKING A WORKING OUTLINE

IV. WRITING YOUR PAPER

- A. HOW TO WRITE THE ROUGH DRAFT
  - 1. WRITE AROUND THE OUTLINE BEING SURE TO KEEP THE THESIS OR PURPOSE IN MIND.
  - 2. TRY TO EXPRESS THE MAIN IDEA OF EACH PARAGRAPH IN A SINGLE SENTENCE BEFORE WRITING THE PARAGRAPH.
  - 3. PUT MATERIAL IN YOUR OWN WORDS BEING CAREFUL TO AVOID PLAGIARISM.

- B. HOW TO EDIT AND REVISE THE ROUGH DRAFT
  - 1. MAKE SURE YOU COVER ALL PARTS OF THE TOPIC.
  - 2. MAKE SURE YOU GIVE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT YOUR THESIS.
  - 3. MAKE SURE THAT ALL PARTS OF YOUR PAPER RELATE TO THE SUBJECT, THESIS, OR PURPOSE.
  - 4. CHECK EACH PARAGRAPH FOR THE FOLLOWING POINTS.
    - A. DO ALL SENTENCES RELATE TO THE MAIN IDEA?
    - B. HAVE YOU CLEARLY EXPRESSED THE MAIN IDEA?
    - C. DO YOU HAVE A LOGICAL PROGRESSION FROM SENTENCE TO SENTENCE?
  - 5. CHECK ENTIRE PAPER FOR SPELLING, PUNCTUATION, AND GRAMMAR.
  - 6. CHECK YOUR STYLE OF WRITING FOR:
    - A. VARIETY OF SENTENCE FROM AND LENGTH.
    - B. RUN-ON AND/OR SHORT, CHOPPY SENTENCES WHICH NEED REWRITING.
    - C. SMOOTHNESS OF TRANSITIONS.

- C. MAKING THE FINAL COPY OF YOUR PAPER
  - 1. ORGANIZING FOOTNOTES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY.
  - 2. TYPING (ORIGINAL AND COPY).
  - 3. PROOFREADING YOUR ENTIRE PAPER.

USING THE DICTIONARY

HOW MANY KINDS OF INFORMATION CAN YOU FIND IN A DICTIONARY? IF SOMEONE SAYS YOU'RE FATUOUS, SHOULD YOU GO ON A DIET? IF A NEIGHBOR CALLS YOU BUMPTIOUS, DO YOU TRY TO WALK MORE GRACEFULLY? IF YOUR DOCTOR PROCRIBES BANANA SPLITS, DO YOU HEAD FOR THE ICE CREAM STORE?

IF YOU KNOW WHAT THESE WORDS MEAN, YOU'D DO NONE OF THESE THINGS. FATUOUS MEANS "FOOLISH," NOT CHUBBY. A BUMPTIOUS PERSON IS "CONCEITED," NOT AWKWARD. AN TO PROSCRIBE IS "TO FORBID."

THE BOY WHOSE BROTHER CALLED HIM CAPTIOUS DIDN'T KNOW WHAT TO SAY. BUT HE DID KNOW WHAT TO DO. HE WENT TO THE DICTIONARY.

WHAT'S IN IT? A DICTIONARY ANSWERS THREE BASIC QUESTION: (A) WHAT DOES A WORD MEAN? (B) HOW IS IT SPELLED? (C) HOW IS IT PRONOUNCED? BECAUSE THE DICTIONARY ANSWERS THESE QUESTIONS, IT'S CONSIDERED A BOOK OF REFERENCE. UNFORTUNATELY, REFERENCE BOOKS MAY BE DULL.

BUT A GOOD DICTIONARY IS MORE THAN A REFERENCE BOOK. A DICTIONARY CAN BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY. IT CAN MAKE YOU A BETTER SPELLER. IT SHOWS YOU THE ORIGINS OF WORDS; IT TELLS YOU ABOUT A WORD'S "REPUTATION". IT OFFERS INFORMATION ABOUT PEOPLE AND PLACES--AND MUCH MORE. A FIRST-RATE DICTIONARY IS AN EXCURSION INTO THE HISTORY OF MANKIND--THROUGH LANGUAGE.

YOU'LL NEED SOME GUIDES ON THIS EXCURSION, AND THOUGHTFUL DICTIONARY MAKERS HAVE PROVIDED THEM:

1. A THUMB-INDEX WHICH ALLOWS YOU TO TURN QUICKLY TO A PARTICULAR SECTION.
2. ALPHABETICAL LISTINGS, WITH GUIDE WORDS AT THE TOP OF EACH PAGE.
3. CROSS REFERENCES WHICH GUIDE YOU TO A RELATED ENTRY.
4. ILLUSTRATION WHICH MADE CERTAIN DEFINITIONS MORE UNDERSTANDABLE.

A DICTIONARY CONCENTRATES FIRST ON SOMETHING ALL WRITERS SHOULD KNOW:

THE WORD ITSELF. A DICTIONARY SPENDS MOST OF ITS TIME EXPLAINING WORDS. HERE ARE THE THINGS A DICTIONARY TELLS US ABOUT WORDS:

SPELLING: AN EXCELLENT WAY TO BECOME A GOOD SPELLER IS TO CHECK SPELLING IN THE DICTIONARY. IF THE DICTIONARY GIVES MORE THAN ONE SPELLING, USE THE FIRST---OR PREFERRED---SPELLING, DO YOU KNOW WHICH IS PREFERRED: TRAVELED OR TRAVELLED, TRAVELER OR TRAVELLER?

WHAT'S THE PLURAL FORM OF MONKEY: MONKIES OR MONKEYS? THE DICTIONARY SAYS MONKEYS. BUT THE PLURAL OF CITY IS CITIES, AND OF LIBRARY, LIBRARIES. SOME DICTIONARIES SOLVE THIS PROBLEM IN A SECTION CALLED ORTHOGRAPHY--THAT IS, CORRECT SPELLING. IN THIS SECTION YOU'LL FIND ALL THE BASIC SPELLING RULES, ALONG WITH EXAMPLES.

THE DICTIONARY ALSO TELLS A WRITER HOW TO BREAK WORDS. THE WORD RUNNING, FOR EXAMPLE IS EASY TO BREAK---RUN/NING. BREAKING BETWEEN DOUBLE CONSONANTS IS A BASIC RULE. BUT WHAT OF THE WORD LIABLE? ARE THERE TWO OR THREE SYLLABLES HERE? HOW IS LIABLE BROKEN?

MISSPELLINGS OFTEN STEM FROM MISPRONUNCIATION. CONSIDER THE WORD GOVERNMENT. SOME PEOPLE PRONOUCE AND SPELL THE WORD THIS WAY: "GOVER/MENT." BUT THE DICTIONARY STATES THAT THE "N" IS TO BE PRONOUNCED: GOVERNMENT. WHEN YOU USE THE DICTIONARY TO CHECK SPELLING, WRITE THE SPELLING DOWN IN A NOTEBOOK. REMEMBER IT FOR THE FUTURE.

DEFINITION: HOW MANY INTERPRETATIONS DOES THE WORD "SET" HAVE? THE DICTIONARY GIVES THESE ANSWER:

1. TO SET (A FOWL) ON EGGS TO HATCH THEM
2. TO SET A NET OR TRAP
3. TO SET YOUR HEART ON SOMETHING
4. TO SET AN EXMAPLE
5. TO SET A DIAMOND
6. TO SET A VALUE ON SOMETHING

FUTHER, THE DICTIONARY SHOWS YOU HOW THE WORD SET COMBINES WITH OTHER WORDS TO FROM IDIOMS--EXPRESSIONS WHICH HAVE SPECIAL MEANINGS. SOME OF THESE ARE SET ABOUT (TO PREPARE), SET ASIDE (TO POSTPONE OR CANCEL), AND SET SAIL (TO BEGIN A VOYAGE).

AS YOU'VE SEEN, SHORT WORDS LIKE SET CAN BE TROUBLESOME. SEE WHETHER YOU CAN DEFINE THE FOLLOWING ONE-SYLLABLE CHALLENGES: IRE, IRK, CRUX, FOB, RUE, AND RUB.

PRONUNCIATION: BESIDES GIVING YOU SPELLINGS AND DEFINITIONS, THE DICTIONARY GUIDES YOU IN PRONOUNCING WORDS. BUT IS A DICTIONARY--EVEN A FIRST-RATE ONE--THE FINAL AUTHORITY FOR PRONUNCIATION? SHOULD ALL EGNLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE PRONOUNCE WORDS THE SAME WAY?

DR. JOHN S. KENYON, AN AMERICAN PHONETICIAN (A STUDENT OF SPEECH SOUNDS) SAYS: "I CONFESS I SHOULD FEEL A DISTINCT LOSS TO HEAR A CULTIVATED SOUTHERNER, A SCOTCHMAN, AND AN ENGLISHMAN ALL SPEAKING ALIKE."

GEORGE P. WILSON, ANOTHER SCHOLAR, SUGGESTS THE FOLLOWING SOLUTION: "THE SENSIBLE AND FAIR WAY TO SETTLE THE WHOLE MATTER IS TO LET THE CULTURED PEOPLE OF ONE'S OWN COMMUNITY SERVE AS THE STANDARD OF GOOD PRONUNCIATION."

IT'S THIS STANDARD OF A LARGE NUMBER OF CULTURED PEOPLE THAT GUIDES THE DICTIONARY ITSELF IN SETTING FORTH ITS PRONUNCIATIONS. THUS IN ONE PART OF THE COUNTRY THE WORD GENUINE RHYMES WITH "THEN YOU DINE". BUT THE PRONUNCIATION THAT EDUCATED PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY ACCEPT RHYMES WITH "THEN YOU WIN".

About the pronunciation of classical, scientific, and foreign words, however, there is rarely any argument. Here the dictionary should be your authority, for example, how do you pronounce the classical words aegis and scylla? How do you say the scientific word phthisis? How would a Frenchman say chic?

Synonyms and Antonyms: A robust person is "strong, vigorous, and sound". Do the words healthy and hale have the same meaning? A first-rate dictionary answers this question, thus providing a fourth insight into words: Synonyms, words having closely associated meanings. (The "big" or unabridged dictionary goes a step further and provides antonyms—words having opposite meanings for some words).

Using the dictionary, you'll discover why robust describes a young person, while hale describes an elderly person. How many synonyms and antonyms can you find for the word angry?

Etymology: Did you know that a marshal—the kind you see in television westerns—was once a "horse servant"? At one time, nice mean "ignorant". And silly, long ago, mean "happy or blessed". The etymology—or history—of words can give you this information. And the history of words can be found in good dictionaries.

The words in the list below come from the names of real people. How many can you explan? Boycott, maverick, blanket, saxophone.

Levels of English: A dictionary also tells you a word's "reputation", or level. Nearly all scholars agree that English can be divided into three major levels:

Substandard English: This level includes unidiomatic English ("the cat wants in"), violations of acceptable usage and grammar (this here boy hadn't ought to go), and localisms (Henry, we're waiting on you!)

Many people feel that a person is as accurate and reliable as his language. Substandard English is inaccurate and often offensive. Thus it should be used only when you're writing about the speech of people who actually use these varieties of substandard English.

Slang: People object to slang for three reasons. First, slang loses meaning as time passes. In the 1700's for example, lour meant money. Today lour has no meaning. The second objection is that slang is often impossible to understand (this is what makes slang so popular among criminals). The final objection is that anybody who consistently uses slang harms himself and bores his audience.

Standard English: There are four kinds of standard English. One is literary English, which appears in some poems, novels, and essays. Another is technical English, the language used in scientific reports and research papers. A third kind is formal, which is used in serious, non-technical discussion with people you don't know well.

The fourth branch of standard English—the colloquial—is the most widespread. It uses contractions and nicknames. It often abuses grammar, substituting "who" for the proper "whom" ("who did you invite"?)

PRINCIPAL PARTS: WHAT'S THE PAST TENSE OF THE WORD DIVE: DOVE OR DIVED? WHICH FORM IS ACCEPTABLE IN FORMAL WRITING? WHICH IS COLLOQUIAL, TO BE USED ONLY INFORMALLY? THE DICTIONARY STATES THAT DIVED IS THE PROPER WORD FOR FORMAL WRITING. DO YOU KNOW THE PAST PARTICIPLE FOR THE VERB SWELL ("TO PUFF UP OR INFLATE")?

THOSE ARE SOME OF A GOOD DICTIONARY'S SPECIFIC APPROACHES TO WORDS. NOW LOOK AT THE OTHER MAJOR FEATURES OF A WORTHWHILE DICTIONARY:

GENERAL INFORMATION: A FIRST-RATE DICTIONARY--SUCH AS WEBSTER'S NEW COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY--HAS A GREAT DEAL OF GENERAL INFORMATION. IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR SOMETHING TO READ ON A RAINY DAY, TRY THESE SECTIONS:

ABBREVIATIONS: A RELIABLE DICTIONARY CONTAINS TWO LISTS OF ABBREVIATIONS. ONE GIVES ABBREVIATIONS THAT THE DICTIONARY ITSELF USES IN EXPLAINING WORDS, SUCH AS FR. FOR FRENCH AND GR. FOR GREEK. THE OTHER LIST EXPLAINS ABBREVIATIONS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING. ARTY., FOR EXAMPLE, IS NOT A NICKNAME BUT AN ABBREVIATION FOR "ARTILLERY".

BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES: THIS PARTICULAR SECTION OF WEBSTER'S NEW COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY CONTAINS OVER 5,000 ENTRIES. EACH INCLUDES THE PROPER SPELLING, SYLLABIFICATION, PRONUNCIATION, DATES OF BIRTH AND DEATH, AND THE OCCUPATION OF THE PERSON.

YOU'VE ALREADY HEARD OF ONE JAMES FAMILY--JESSE AND FRANK, THE OUTLAWS. BUT WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT ANOTHER JAMES FAMILY, WHOSE WORK SHAPED THE THOUGHTS OF MANY PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD? LOOK UNDER "BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES" FOR HENRY JAMES (1811-1882), HENRY JAMES (1843-1916), AND WILLIAM JAMES (1842-1910). THEN CONSULT A GOOD ENCYCLOPEDIA.

GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION: THE PURPOSE OF "A PRONOUNCING GAZETEER" AS WEBSTER'S NEW COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY CALLS ITS GEOGRAPHICAL SECTION, IS TO GIVE BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD AND THEIR MOST IMPORTANT REGIONS, CITIES AND TOWNS, AND NATURAL FEATURES.

IF YOU DON'T KNOW THE ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS, USE YOUR DICTIONARY'S GEOGRAPHICAL SECTION:

1. IS THERE A REAL ISLAND CALLED TREASURE ISLAND?

2. WHERE IS WEATHER STATION ALERT?

3. WHERE ARE THE BAD LANDS?

4. IS OMAHA BEACH IN NEBRASKA OR FRANCE?

PROPER NAMES: ANOTHER FEATURE OF A FIRST-RATE DICTIONARY IS ITS "PROPER NAMES" SECTION. THIS SECTION STATES THAT THE NAME BERTRAM MEANS "BRIGHT RAVEN". IF YOU ARE AT A LOSS SOME DAY FOR A COMPOSITION TOPIC, TRY LOOKING UNDER "PROPER NAMES". IF YOUR NAME IS BONIFACE, FOR EXAMPLE, YOU'RE SUPPOSED TO BE LUCKY.

Colleges and Universities: Any student planning to attend college should get to know this section of the dictionary. It lists all institutions of higher education in the United States and its territories as well as those in Canada.

Did you know the Miami University—not the University of Miami—is in Oxford, Ohio? Is your interest agricultural, mechanical, or medical? This list will identify such colleges for you. Do you want the names of junior colleges? You'll find them in the list too.

Foreign Words and Expressions: Have you ever objected "under your breath" to drying the dishes? That's speaking "sotto voos", which is Italian for "under the breath". One foreign expression that Americans carry with them—in their pocket or purse—is the motto of the United States: "e pluribus unum". What does it mean?

Characters in Books: A Pecksniffian person is an insincere, hypocritical rascal. He earns this label because he behaves like Mr. Pecksniff, a character in Charles Dickens' Martin Chuzzlewit.

A good unabridged dictionary will describe briefly the character of Phillip Phirrup (Pip). Have you read this exciting story yet?

Mythological References: Ceres, in Roman mythology, is the goddess who watched over farmers' crops. This explanation, found in a good desk dictionary leads you to December, the mythological figure who was a goddess of agriculture.

Do you know what Hermes and Mercury have in common? How are Neptune and Possidon related?

Rhymes: Winter or summer, fall or spring—anytime of the year is good for writing poetry. If you do write a poem and need a rhyme, consult the dictionary's "Vocabulary of Rhymes".

Three words that rhymes are: chalk, gawk, and squawk. Can you use them in a limerick?

Closing Remarks. Your college does not owe you an education, they may help you, but the responsibility for your education is in your hands Just be proud, be tough, hang in there, and come back with a college diploma.

PROBLEMS

The end of the day is near.
Gather up your problems
for this day.
Keep some,
Throw some away.

Calvin O'John
Ute-Navajo

TERMS/DEFINITIONS

ADVISOR: A person assigned to help you figure out your college course schedule. (See appendix, page 7).

ALUMNI: After graduating from a college, two of you would be alumni.

ASSOCIATE DEGREE: (A.A.) Students who complete two years of college. A degree usually given by a junior or community college.

AUDIT: When a student audits a course he just goes to class and listens, but does not write the papers, take the tests, or do other required work.

B. A.: Bachelor of Arts, a four year degree, taking a foreign language.

B. S.: Bachelor of Science, Bachelor mean a four year degree. Science means that you did not take a foreign language.

BOARD: Food, meals (Example: Room & Board, Room & Meals).

CERTIFICATION: Students in many professional fields are certified when they graduate from a formal program and are ready to begin work. The term is most used with regard to teaching in public schools.

CORE CLASSES: General Education courses that all college students must take regardless of their major (English 101-102, etc.).

CREDIT HOURS: What you receive for sucessfully completing college courses. (See appendix, page 8).

CURVE, GRADING ON: A professor is grading on a curve when he decides before grading a test that there will be a certain number of students in each grading catagory. For example, 10% A, 20% B, 40% C, 20% D, 10% F. It means that some students must fail.

DEGREE: When you graduate from college you will receive a degree. Your degree means that you are a college graduate.

DROP A COURSE: Withdrawing from a course. If this is done early in the term there is no academic penalty. Be aware of drop deadlines.

ELECTIVE: Free choice courses, not required.

ENGLISH 101, 102: Freshman courses. The 01 usually means first semester course, 02 second semester.

EXTRA-CURRICULAR: Outside the classroom, Clubs, Organizations, etc., are extra-curricular.

FACULTY: Teachers, the teachers of a school.

FINANCIAL NEEDS ANALYSIS: Resources subtracted from college expenses for one year. The difference is need which is the A.I.P.C. Scholarship request. (See appendix, page IX, for sample).

FULL TIME STUDENT: A student who is registered for the number of courses considered to be a normal load, usually 12, sometimes 15 hours.

G.P.A.: Grade Point Average; change letter grades to number grades (A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1, F-0). C Average would be a 2.0 G.P.A.

GRADUATE STUDENT: A graduate student has a bachelor's degree (B.S.-B.A.) and is working on a master's (M.A.-M.S.) or doctoral degree (Ph.D.).

HUMANITIES: Academic courses that deal with human conditions. Courses in literature, music, art, drama, and language.

INCOMPLETE: When a student cannot complete the assigned work for a course by the end of the term he is given an I (imcomplete). Some schools automically change incomplete grades to failing grades (F) if the work is not finished by the end of the next term.

INDEPENDENT STUDY: When a student is learning material on his own with only the loose supervision of a faculty member.

IN-STATE COLLEGE: A college located in the state where you live.

INSTRUCTOR: Anyone teaching a course. A College Teacher.

INTRAMURAL: Athletic competition organized among teams whose members are students at the same school.

JUNIOR COLLEGE: Two year college; freshman and sophomore years only.

LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGE: Any college that is not techical or vocational.

LOWER DIVISION: Courses taken by freshmen and sophomores (100 and 200 courses).

M.A. (Master of Arts), M.S. (Master of Science) : Given for one or two years of graduate study after receiving your bachelor's degree.

MAJOR: Your field of study, (Example: My Major is Biology) more credit hours than a minor.

MID-TERM: A test that comes near the middle part of a course.

MINOR: Your secondary field of study (Example: I have a Major in Biology with a Minor in Math) less credit hours than a Major.

MULTIPLE CHOICE: Test Questions that provide 4 or 5 possible answers, you choose the right answer.

NATURAL SCIENCES: Academic courses that deal with the Physical World, such as chemistry, physics, and biology.

NON-RESIDENT: You would be a non-resident if you are from New Mexico and attend college in Arizona.

NOTARY PUBLIC: A public official who by his signature and seal swears to your signature on an official form. You should sign the form in the presence of the notary. Notaries can usually be found in a school, post office, trading post, auto dealer, insurance company, and arts & crafts shop.

PART-TIME STUDENT: A student who is taking less than four or five courses (12 or 15 hours).

PASS/FAIL: A form of grading where you either pass or fail a course. No letter grade (A,B,C,D,F.).

PH.D (Doctor of Philosophy): Given after three or five years of study beyond the bachelor's degree.

PREREQUISITE: English 101 is a prerequisite (comes before) to English 102. You must take English 101 first because it is a prerequisite to English 102.

PRIVATE COLLEGE: Not supported by the State, more expensive, usually a Religious college.

PROBATION: Trouble! Either for unacceptable behavior (disciplinary) or Low Grades (academic). You are being carefully watched. In either case you have one term to improve your conduct or grades. If your over-all G.P.A. is below a 2.0 at the end of the next term you will be suspended from college.

QUARTER SYSTEM: Four quarters in a Twelve month year. Going to school Three quarters complete an academic year.

RANK: How you compare with the others in your class. If you are the top student (grades) in a class of 100 your rank would be 1/100. Rank is expressed as a Fraction.

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE: The place that keeps all of your academic records, grades etc.

RESIDENT: Attending college in the State where you live.

SEMESTER SYSTEM: Like most high schools, two semesters in a nine month academic (school) year.

SOCIAL SCIENCES: Academic courses that deal with Human Behavior, such as economics, sociology, and physchology.

STACKS (in library): The Shelves where the books are kept.

STATE SUPPORTED COLLEGE: A Public college. Not private. Receives state funds.

SUSPENSION: Usually follows Probation if grades or conduct do not improve. Usually for One Term.

SYLLABUS: The list of readings and course outline often handed out by the professor at the beginning of a course.

TERM: Unit by which the school year is divided. Semester, Quarter, and Trimesters.

TRANSCRIPT: The official record of the courses that you have taken, grades, grade-point average, and academic standing (rank).

TRI-SEMESTER SYSTEM: 3 semesters in a nine month academic (school) year.

TUITION: The money that the school charges for instruction.

UNDERGRADUATE: Describes people who are a college Freshmen, Sophomore, Junior, or Senior (See appendix, page XVI).

UPPERCLASSMAN: Juniors and Seniors taking 300 and 400 courses.

WITHDRAW: A student who drops school or a course. To withdraw without getting a Failing grade often requires special permission if the course has been meeting for more than two weeks.

SAMPLE

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

1. WHY DO YOU WANT TO GO TO COLLEGE?
2. ARE YOU PREPARED TO GO TO COLLEGE? HOW ARE YOU PREPARED?
3. WHY DON'T YOU GO TO A VOCATIONAL SCHOOL?
4. HOW LONG WILL IT TAKE YOU TO GET YOUR DEGREE? WHEN YOU FINISH, WHAT TYPE OF A DEGREE WILL YOU HAVE?
5. WHERE WILL YOU BE GOING TO COLLEGE? WHY DID YOU PICK THIS COLLEGE?
6. HOW HAVE YOU PREPARED YOURSELF FOR COLLEGE? (HIGH SCHOOL CLASSES, EMPLOYMENT, ETC.).
7. WHAT ARE SOME OF THE COURSES THAT YOU WILL BE TAKING IN COLLEGE?
8. WHAT IS YOUR COLLEGE MAJOR? WHY DID YOU CHOOSE THIS MAJOR?
9. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN AWAY FROM HOME? FOR HOW LONG? WILL YOU GET HOMESICK?
10. ARE YOU WILLING TO WORK TO HELP PAY FOR YOUR COLLEGE EXPENSES?
11. WHY DO YOU NEED A SCHOLARSHIP?
12. DO WE OWE YOU A SCHOLARSHIP?
13. DO YOU HAVE ANY PERSONAL SAVING THAT MAY HELP YOU WITH YOUR PERSONAL NEEDS?
14. HOW MANY MEMBERS IN YOUR FAMILY? HOW MANY IN COLLEGE NEXT YEAR?
15. WHAT WOULD YOU DO IF WE ONLY GAVE YOU HALF OF WHAT YOU ARE ASKING FOR? HOW MUCH SCHOLARSHIP MONEY ARE YOU ASKING FOR?
16. YOU WILL BE LEAVING A SMALL HIGH SCHOOL TO GO AWAY TO COLLEGE. WILL COLLEGE BE DIFFERENT?
17. WHAT WERE YOUR INTERESTS IN HIGH SCHOOL?
18. DO YOU PLAN TO GET MARRIED IN THE NEAR FUTURE?
19. IF YOU COULD START HIGH SCHOOL OVER AGAIN WOULD YOU DO ANYTHING DIFFERENT? WHAT?
20. ARE YOU REALLY PREPARED FOR COLLEGE?
21 HAVE YOU TRIED TO GET OTHER FINANCIAL HELP CONCERNING COLLEGE? WHAT?
22. WHAT IS THE YEARLY COST AT THE COLLEGE OF YOUR CHOICE? (TUITION, FEES, ETC.).

23. WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO PAY BACK ANY MONEY THAT WE GIVE TO YOU?

24. WHEN YOU FINISH SCHOOL, WHERE DO YOU PLAN TO WORK?

25. NAME SOME OF THE JOB OPPORTUNITIES THAT WILL BE AVAILABLE TO YOU?

26. DO YOU SPEAK YOUR NATIVE LANGUAGE?

27. IF YOU DON'T, HOW CAN YOU HELP YOUR PEOPLE?

28. AFTER YOU GRADUATE FROM COLLEGE WILL YOU BE BETTER THAN ONE OF YOUR FORMER CLASSMATES WHO IS AN AUTO MECHANIC?

29. WHAT DO THE FOLLOWING TERM MEAN TO YOU:

B.E.O.G.
S.E.O.G.
B. A.
B. S.
M. A.
M. S.
PH.D.
F.F.S.
A.C.T.
G.P.A.

CREDIT HOURS
LIBERAL ARTS
SEMESTER SYSTEM
QUARTER SYSTEM
ENGLISH 101
ENGLISH 102
CORE CLASSES
JUNIOR COLLEGE
S.A.T.
F.A.F.

SAMPLE

COLLEGE CLASS SCHEDULE
FALL SEMESTER-FRESHMAN YEAR

	MON.	TUE.	WEDS.	THURS.	FRI.
ENGLISH		8-9:30 AM		8-9:30 AM	
MATH	9-10 AM		9-10 AM		9-10 AM
SCIENCE	11-12 AM		11-12 AM		11-12 AM
SCIENCE LAB			1-2 PM		
P. E.		1-2:30 PM			

ENGLISH - ATTEND CLASS THREE HOURS PER WEEK FOR ONE SEMESTER - 3 CREDIT HOURS.

MATH - ATTEND CLASS THREE HOURS PER WEEK FOR ONE SEMESTER - 3 CREDIT HOURS.

SCIENCE - ATTEND CLASS THREE HOURS PER WEEK, ATTEND LAB, ONE HOUR PER WEEK FOR ONE SEMESTER - 4 CREDIT HOURS.

P. E. - ATTEND CLASS THREE HOURS PER WEEK, FOR ONE SEMESTER - 2 CREDIT HOURS. (IN ACTIVITY COURSES YOU ATTEND CLASS MORE HOURS PER WEEK THAN YOU GET CREDIT FOR).

TOTAL CREDITS FIRST SEMESTER, FRESHMAN YEAR, 15

SAMPLE

GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN EDUCATION (SECONDARY) TEACHING MAJOR-HISTORY

COURSE REQUIREMENTS

1. GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS (CORE)
   REQUIRED OF ALL COLLEGE STUDENTS.
2. PROFESSIONAL CORE
   REQUIRED OF ALL TEACHING MAJORS.
3. TEACHING MAJOR - HISTORY
   REQUIRED OF ALL HISTORY TEACHERS.
4. ELECTIVES IN HISTORY
   CHOSEN IN CONSULTATION WITH ADVISOR.
5. MINOR
   SELECT A TEACHING MINOR (EQ. PE).
6. GENERAL ELECTIVES
   CHOSEN IN CONSULTATION WITH ADVISOR.

CLASS RANK

YEAR		HOURS COMPLETED
SOPHOMORE	-	28 SEMESTER HOURS
JUNIOR	-	62 SEMESTER HOURS
SENIOR	-	94 SEMESTER HOURS
*COLLEGE GRADUATE	-	132 SEMESTER HOURS

*NOT ALL COLLEGES HAVE THE SAME GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS.

SAMPLE

COLLEGE TUITION COSTS

	TYPE OF COLLEGE	AMOUNT
*1.	IN-STATE, PUBLIC	$500
2.	OUT-OF-STATE, PUBLIC	$1,500
3.	IN-STATE, PRIVATE	2,000
*4.	OUT-OF-STATE, PRIVATE	2,500

*IT WOULD COST LESS TO ATTEND AN IN-STATE, PUBLIC COLLEGE FOR FOUR YEARS THAT AN OUT-OF-STATE, PRIVATE COLLEGE FOR ONE YEAR.

THIS IS THE REASON THAT I HAVE CONTINUALLY ENCOURAGED YOU TO THINK ABOUT AN IN-STATE, PUBLIC COLLEGE AS YOU GO THROUGH THE PROCESS OF CHOOSING YOUR COLLEGE.

SAMPLE

FINANCIAL NEEDS ANALYSIS

GRANT REQUESTED WILL COVER EXPENSES FOR PERIOD.

AUGUST, __________ TO MAY, __________

MONTH YEAR MONTH YEAR

EXPENSES		RESOURCES
TUITION &	$ 608.00	PERSONAL SUMMER $ 0 BEOG $1138.00
FEES	$ -	PARENT CONTRIB. $ 0 C/WS $ 0
ROOM/BOARD	$1,350.00	VETERANS BENEFITS $0 NDSL $ 0
BOOKS/SUPPLIES	$ 185.00	
PERSONAL	$ 850.00	OTHERS (IDENTIFY) $600.00 (SEOG)
TOTAL EXPENSES	$2,993.00	$400.00 (S.S.I.G.)
		TOTAL RESOURCES $2,238.00

*WE HAVE DETERMINED THE NEED AT: $855.00
(EXPENSES MINUS RESOURCES)

*THIS WOULD BE THE AMOUNT OF YOUR A.I.P.C., LAGUNA OR ZUNI SCHOLARSHIP REQUEST.

STATEMENT OF GOALS

My name is Donna Carol Leno and I am the daughter of Mrs. Bessie S. Leno and the late William Leno. I was born on October 2, 1956 at the French Hospital in Los Angeles. I am a half Navajo-Tesuque Pueblo Indian being Navajo on my mother's side, and belong to the Holtsoi clan. Presently I make my home within the community of Twin Lakes, New Mexico on the Navajo Indian Reservation. I am the eldest of six children, I have four sisters and one brother. My sister attends school at Tohatchi High School; my two younger sisters go to Twin Lakes Elementary School while my little brother attends the pre-school at Twin Lakes. I have a step-father who is a member of the Zuni Tribe. I also attend the Twin Lakes Full Gospel Church; in addition I am a member of the church choir and I am a Sunday school teacher.

In my earlier years of education I attended Tohatchi Elementary School until the sixth grade. During my junior high school years I went to Tohatchi High School where now I am currently a senior. I expect to graduate from Tohatchi on May 23rd, 1975. Subsequently after having such an educational background I sense an immediate pursuit to increase my education by venturing into a college education.

I have been making plans to attend a institution of higher education and have been accepted at Whitter College in Whitter, California. I have also submitted an application to Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire and to the University of New Mexico. These two applications are still pending. I am presently attending a College English course in Crownpoint, New Mexico under the University of New Mexico, with this in mind I anticipate to complete six credit hours.

I plan to major in the field of Biology Education simply to become a teacher and teach on the reservation. I sense that there is an immediate need for Navajo teachers and if I succeed in my struggles I will initiate all I possibly can to help the Navajo People. I am willing to accept the responsibilities and endurance that it takes to achieve this endeavor.

Upon completion of college I would like very much to teach on the reservation and aid in the education of our youth. For one day as we all know, these young people will be our leaders and they should receive the best education possible. As I look back on my education, it seemed to be sort of a contest, and who ever finished first was the winner. Even though I did not finish first (rank: 6 out of 75) I know that I did put in a little extra that did help me. It should not be solely based on what the outcome, but how well you tried and got out of it. Many of the young people did not finish their education and I see where I must not fail, if I do want to succeed in life. In this manner I will do more than repay for all that will and is done.

I respectfully submit this statement of goals and hope it will be look upon with favor.

Sincerely,

Donna Carol Leno

STATEMENT OF GOALS OUTLINE

I. PERSONAL INFORMATION

A. NAME.
B. PARENTS.
C. AGE.
D. BIRTHPLACE.
E. WHERE YOU NOW LIVE.

II. EARLY LIFE

A. BEFORE SCHOOL.
B. ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.
C. WHERE.

III. HIGH SCHOOL

A. WHERE.
B. ACTIVITIES.
C. SUBJECTS.

IV. COLLEGE

A. WHICH COLLEGE.
B. WHY THIS COLLEGE.
C. COLLEGE MAJOR.
D. WHY THIS MAJOR.

V. CAREER PLANS AFTER COLLEGE

A. WHAT WILL YOU DO?
B. WHERE?

VI. WHY YOU NEED A TRIBAL SCHOLARSHIP?

SAMPLE LETTER

DATE

DEAR SIR:

I AM A NATIVE AMERICAN FROM THE SOUTHWEST, AND AT THIS TIME I AM MAKING PLANS TO ATTEND COLLEGE IN THE FALL.

MY FINANCIAL CAPABILITIES ARE VERY LIMITED, AND IT WILL BE FINANCIALLY IMPOSSIBLE FOR ME TO ATTEND COLLEGE UNLESS I RECEIVE FINANCIAL HELP.

THE AMOUNT OF FUNDS THAT I ANTICIPATE RECEIVING FROM THE ALL INDIAN PUEBLO COUNCIL WILL NOT BE ENOUGH, SO I AM WRITING TO YOU IN THE HOPE OF SECURING ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR MY COLLEGE EDUCATION.

PLEASE SEND ANY INFORMATION, INCLUDING AN APPLICATION FORM, TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:

THOMAS SCOTT
P. O. BOX 62
LAGUNA, NEW MEXICO 87026

I WILL LOOK FORWARD TO RECEIVING A REPLY FROM YOU IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

SINCERELY,

Thomas Scott

THOMAS SCOTT

SAMPLE HOUSING LETTER

Albuquerque Indian School
1000 Menaul, N.W.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87107

Thomas Scott

Director of Housing:

This student is a Pueblo Indian under A.I.P.C. Sponsorship who has been admitted to your university.

This student has applied for a A.I.P.C. Scholarship, Basic Educational Opportunity Grant, and all other forms of financial aid available at your university.

Would you please defer the housing deposit until financial aids are awarded and deduct the housing deposit at that time.

It is financially impossible for the student to submit a housing deposit at this time.

I would appreciate your help concerning this matter.

Sincerely,

John Noon

John Noon
Counselor

SURVEY RESULTS
AMERICAN INDIANS - THEIR COLLEGE PROBLEMS

COLUMN 1 - TOHATCHI HIGH SCHOOL NAVAJO GRADUATES IN COLLEGE

COLUMN 2 - 2,736 AMERICAN INDIAN COLLEGE STUDENTS

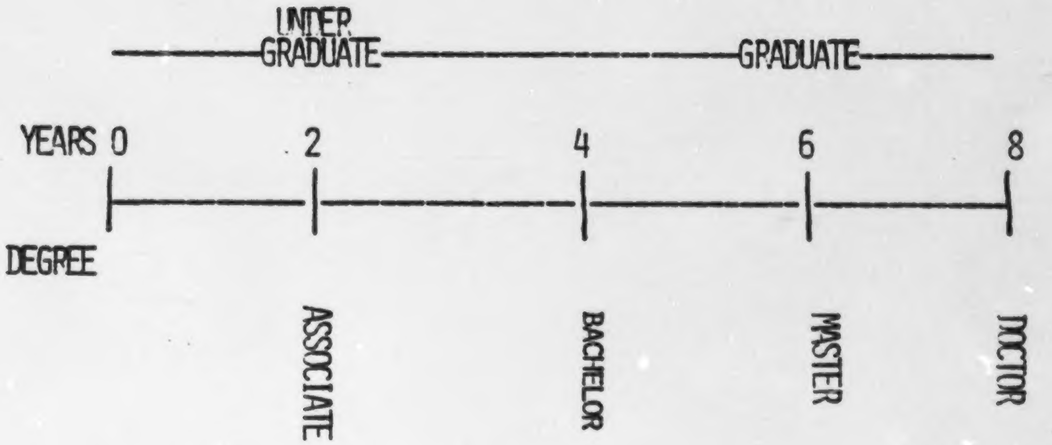
(RATING SCALE: 1 - MOST SERIOUS, 9 - LEAST SERIOUS)

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	THEIR COLLEGE PROBLEMS
1	3	LACK OF MOTIVATION TO STUDY
2	1	POOR STUDY HABITS
3	2	LACK OF HIGH SCHOOL PREPARATION
4	8	POOR ENGLISH SKILLS
5	4	LACK OF MONEY
6	5	PERSONAL PROBLEMS
7	9	HOME SICKNESS
8	7	HOME PROBLEMS
9	6	FEW FRIENDS TO RELATE TO

COMPILED BY:

LINDA PETRIGREW
CECELIA PETERS
JOHN NOON

COLLEGE INFORMATION


UNDER GRADUATE
GRADUATE
YEARS
0
2
4
6
8
DEGREE
ASSOCIATE
BACHELOR
MASTER
DOCTOR

COURSES

100 - Freshman

200 - Sophomore

300 - Junior

400 - Senior
500)
600)- Graduate
700)

EXAMPLE

Biol. 201 - Fall Semester,
Sophomore Year

Biol. 202 - Spring Semester
Sophomore Year

SCHOLARSHIP/GRANT RESOURCES LIST FOR AMERICAN INDIAN STUDENTS

Arrow, Incorporated
1000 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Suite 401
Washington, D.C. 20036

Association of American Indians
432 Park Avenue, South
New York, New York 10016

United Scholarship Service, Inc.
P. O. Box 18285 - Capitol Hill
Station
Denver, Colorado 80218

International Order of The King,
Daughters, And Sons Scholarship
North American Indian Department
Head Quarters Office
Box 1917
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Santa Fe Railway Foundation
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Chicago, Ill. 60604

Native American Scholarship Fund
3180 Morris Dr.
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Indian Scholarship Program
State Capitol Bldg.
Pierre, South Dakota 57501
(must attend South Dakota
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American Indian Nurse's
Association
231 S. Peters
Norman, Oklahoma 73069

American Indian Scholarship Fund
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Los Angeles, California 90028
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6801 S. Western, Suite 206
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Doris Duke Foundation
41 E. 57th St.
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